

EXPOSE U. S. GOVERNMENT SCABBING

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

HENRY FORD is looked on as the big butter and egg man of the automobile industry. Did he not make a \$5.00 a day wage universal, in his factories when such pay was considered high? And now he comes out with the announcement that he will put his plants on a five-day week, eight-hour day basis with six days' pay for five days' work. Of course the catch in Santa Ford's benevolence is that those workers who cannot produce as much or more in five days as they did in six will be shown the way to go home.

OUR special Ford edition will give the low-down on Henry's philanthropy, so about that more anon. What led me to comment on Ford's generosity is a news item in yesterday's paper which tells of Ford's efforts to recover a specially constructed touring car which he presented to a "Baron G. Frederick E. Von Krupp, Jr.," alias George R. Gabor, who is not a baron at all but is now quite barren of funds after he sold Henry's gift limousine. Oh, Henry is wise alright. He is an industrial wizard, but he nods occasionally. So did Homer for that matter.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE, the noted Hindoo poet, is a philosopher who talks considerable nonsense if we are to believe the press. In Berlin he predicted the collapse of "western civilization" and the survival of the Oriental. "You westerners who possess all material wealth are starving yourselves intellectually," he said. "We who have nothing, believe we have sensed the mysteries of the infinite." This is the kind of philosophy that makes a hit with people who are too lazy to think or are incapable. Also it makes the philosopher who holds the nearest, richest, Toolosophy, intended for fools.

THE difference between the occidental mind and the oriental mind is disappearing amidst the buzz of machinery and the clatter of machine-gun fire. The Hindoo, who sat on his haunches decorating a piece of pottery and the Hindoo who is directing the speed of several airplanes are two entirely different Hindoos. Both may worship the hump on the ox's shoulder and sneeze when they see a Mohammedan. The penetration of capitalism into the Orient and the growing consciousness on the part of the masses that they are being exploited is relegating spiritualists like Tagore to a back seat. In fact those cultists must now go west for an audience, as the Orientals are picking up their trusty rifles and permitting the Tagores to sell their squirts full of mystic perfume to the wealthy parasites of the western world.

WESTERN civilization is not crumbling, but the capitalist order is. This will be almost as bad for the Tagores as for the royal parasites and the less royal but wealthier monarchs of industry. A new and better civilization will arise on the ruins of the present social order, and when the people of the Orient throw off the yoke of foreign imperialism, the east and west shall meet but not until then.

A FEW hundred years ago the natives of certain parts of Africa that would turn up their noses at a boiled mackerel would lick their chops over the prospect of a rutlet from the body of a fat missionary. Today they prefer fish because experience taught them that the missionary's flesh was no better than his preaching. Thus the wheels of progress roll along and bughouse philosophers roll under.

THERE will be more queens than drosses in the American social hive when Marie of Roumania arrives here on the Leviathan. Should the queen of Roumania, like her namesake in the bee hive, sting her discarded American admirers her visit may serve a useful purpose. Republican America knows how to receive royalty which shows that there is no hard

(Continued on page 2)

MUSSOLINI AND CHAMBERLAIN IN SECRET CONFAB

Organizing Hostile Bloc Against France

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 30.—One of the most important meetings taking place since the end of the world war, will be held today on board an Italian warship in the Mediterranean Sea, between Benito Mussolini, the fascist dictator and Austen Chamberlain, foreign secretary of the British government.

Held on the heels of the adjournment of the league of nations assembly the meeting sheds a brilliant light on the futility of the league as an instrument to prevent war. Of course, every intelligent person knows that the league was never intended as an instrument of peace but as a weapon to be used by the big powers to divide the spoils of the earth between them. However, they cannot agree. Hence the meeting between Mussolini and Chamberlain today following the conference between Briand and Stresemann last week. A British-Italian alliance against a French-German entente. This is the motive behind the powwow on the Mediterranean.

Sending Out Decoys.

The British foreign office is assiduously seeking to create the impression that Britain's object in arriving at a closer understanding with Italy is a desire to curb the warlike emotions of Mussolini for whom Chamberlain professes a deep regard. This diplomatic subterfuge will not fool well-informed people. The conference is a drawing to France.

Drawing street stresses its desire to maintain an entente with France but the rapid progress of the negotiations between Germany and France, in the direction of an accord, leaves England out in the cold and facing the old nightmare of a powerful continental bloc which could not be shaken by England's historic policy of her balance of power across the channel.

Gesture Towards Italy.

A Franco-German combination would dominate Europe and this fact is responsible for England's gesture towards Italy. France and Italy are at loggerheads because of Italy's need for territory at the expense of some other nation. Whether Italy grabs territory from Turkey or from France is in the lap of opportunity. It is quite possible that Chamberlain and Mussolini will cast covetous eyes at French territory in North Africa.

(Continued on page 2.)

INJUNCTION AGAINST FEDERAL COMMISSION SHIELDS FLOUR TRUST

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—An injunction issued in a local federal court restrains the federal trade commission from requiring the baking and milling association of the United States to open its books to inspection. The senate had ordered the commission to investigate the flour millers' earnings and profits in the handling of the farmers' wheat. This is the third big industry that has been shielded from inquiry by federal court orders.

SPECIAL FORD NUMBER

THE announcement that Ford is GIVING his workers a five-day week with six days pay has become the talk not only of the bosses throughout the country but is a topic of conversation among the workers. Just what is it all about? Is Ford generous?

Is he actually GIVING the workers something for nothing?

The DAILY WORKER will answer these questions in a special edition to appear under the date of Thursday, October 7. Working-class writers will analyze this new departure and explain whether Ford is actuated by a desire to improve the standards of the workers or is simply using a new method to squeeze more work and consequently more profits out of his wage slaves.

ANTHRACITE MINERS ASK LEWIS WHAT HAPPENED TO CHECK-OFF

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LANSFORD, Pa., Sept. 30.—Delegates to District No. 7, United Mine Workers, convention discussed the failure of the operators and board of conciliation to institute the check-off system expected by the miners when the anthracite agreement was signed. Delegates urged that President John L. Lewis and Hugh Grant of Columbus, O., be invited to meet with the conciliation board and go over the whole matter of check-off. Madrey Matty was re-elected president of the district; Hugh Cannon, vice-president; John Yourishin, secretary-treasurer; and Neal Ferry, international board member. The check-off exists in the organized bituminous districts.

Conowingo Dam Project; Where Blood and Stone Mix for 40 Cents an Hour

ED. NOTE.—This story is printed on Page 1 of The DAILY WORKER, first because of its unusual merit as a workers' correspondent contribution and second, because it exposes the operations of one of the biggest employers of labor in the country.

By N. B., Worker Correspondent

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 30.—A short while ago the writer was out of work and traveling around the southern part of Pennsylvania looking for a job. I heard of the great Conowingo dam being built on the Susquehanna River and made my way in that direction.

As I came upon the construction camp, five miles up the river from the nearest town, I was met by an armed guard who stopped me and asked me my business. I asked if I could get in to see the boss about a job. The guard laughed and told me there was no hiring on Saturday and to get off the premises or I'd get run in.

Stone & Webster are the contractors. The place is about four miles around and fenced off with barbed wire. At intervals there are guards in sentry boxes—as if there was martial law.

Conditions Bad.

As the workers came streaming out with their checks, I stopped several of them and asked them about the place. Each one answered that the conditions were very bad and the pay poor. In addition the work was extremely dangerous. Only that day two men were killed. There is not enough precaution taken on the drills and little safety for those touching off the charges.

40c an Hour.

Laborers, I found, receive 40c an hour. Mechanics get 80 to 90c an hour while a helper's wage is from 60 to 70c. Of this, \$3.50 must go to board and \$6 a day for hospital fee.

There are about three thousand workers in the Stone & Webster section of the project and about two-thirds of these are Negroes. These Negro workers are made to suffer the usual abuses and discriminations. They have a separate camp of their own and are deceived in many ways, especially when they are hurt. Their families are not allowed to visit them in the hospital.

Booting Concessions.

The Stone & Webster outfit asks \$1,000 a week for concessions to operate pool rooms and liquor joints near the camp. Liquor of the vilest sort is sold in the camp itself and gambling devices of all kinds are immediately available to whoever wishes to play. The men that run the games stand in with the company. In addition there is a large camp following of prostitutes operating under the same proprietorship as the gambling concessions.

Eight Workers Killed.

The workers on the job are mostly of foreign extraction and appear to be, partly for this reason, difficult to organize. Such is the "Great Conowingo Dam Project." It will take several more years to complete it and in the meantime many more workers will pay with their lives for the avarice and greed of the capitalist interests in charge of the work. So far eight workers have been killed.

CLOTHING BOSSES REFUSE TO MEET UNION OFFICERS

Warned Not to Count on Arbitration

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 30.—Stating that they refuse to attend the conference called by Raymond V. Ingersoll, impartial chairman, both the Industrial Council and the cloak jobbers, show "singular ill grace" in characterizing the union demands in the present strike as "destructive." Louis Hyman, chairman of the general strike committee, in a letter to Mr. Ingersoll, replied to the charges made by Henry H. Finder, chairman of the council.

Mr. Hyman reiterated the union's opposition to arbitration, further declaring that "we do not propose to submit to any arbitrary limitation of discussion of our demands." The union last night interpreted 11 applications received yesterday from industrial council members for individual settlements as a definite break from Finder's tyranny. The firm of Cohen and Whellan, an industrial council shop, 2 West 33rd street, employing four sub-manufacturers and 150 workers, was the first to settle in defiance of Finder's control.

Greek Elections Put Off Till November 7; Trouble Is Foreseen

ATHENS, Sept. 30.—The general elections today were postponed from October 24 until November 7, and a difficult situation is possible as a result.

The anti-Venizelist or monarchist faction, which has demanded the retirement of Premier Kondyllis, recently issued an ultimatum that if the elections were delayed they would refrain from voting.

The premier offered his resignation to the president but it was not accepted. The purpose of the delay is to give an opportunity for reconstruction of the cabinet before the polls are opened.

French Worried Over Anglo-Italian Accord

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The proposed interview between Mussolini and Sir Austen Chamberlain, foreign minister of Great Britain, is taken as a menace by the French.

France sees in this an attempt by England to aid Italy's influence in the Balkans in order that the influence over the "little entente" by France may be weakened and French influence on Poland be lessened. French anxiety is quite open at this new development, which is aimed to offset the Franco-German accord on the continent.

STRIKERS TO WIN IF THEY HOLD TO NOV.

Industry Dying; Union Districts to Vote

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 30.—If the British miners can hold out on strike until November, the government and the mine owners will be beaten. This is seen in the figures admitted by the government of the small production being made, and the fact that in spite of intense hardship only 150,000 out of more than 1,000,000 miners have returned to the pits.

British Industry Hard Hit.

British industry itself in normal times uses 3,000,000 of the 5,000,000 tons weekly produced when all miners are working. Now only 500,000 tons are produced, and one-sixth of what is needed for British industrial consumption alone.

In addition 1,000,000 tons weekly is normally used in homes for family purposes. Thus the 4,000,000 tons demanded by England for use within the island has only 500,000 tons or one-eighth that amount to supply it. The normal export of 1,000,000 tons weekly is cut off and thus production is only 10 per cent of normal.

Scab Coal Poor and Costly.

While scab coal shipments from the continent and America is fairly plentiful, it is costly, selling for \$12.50 a ton, too high for all but a few uses and it is heartily disliked by all coal users because of its poor quality.

Heavy industry, which relies on cheap coal, is hard hit. It cannot run at a profit on high-priced imported coal, although September imports are reckoned at 8,000,000 tons, even this leaving a big gap between supply and normal demand.

Blast furnaces are cold. About 140 were going in April before the strike. In August 136 were going. But now only six are working. The slump in industry is thus clearly seen as terrific.

In addition, Britain is losing her export coal trade to other countries' coal merchants. And of still more gravity is the loss of general commodity trade, which is costing British business about \$15,000,000 a day according to the economist Sir Hugh Bell. Industry in Birmingham, Sheffield and other manufacturing cities is crippled to an extent that it cannot supply orders and fears that if buyers are held off until after November, these orders will be withdrawn and placed in foreign countries.

For these reasons the miners' union, at its delegate conference now in session, (Continued on page 2)

Sickness and Death for Workers Is Lightened by Own Organization

On Page six of this issue, workers will read with interest some facts about the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, an organization of self-protection for the workers that, without red tape serves the purpose of the capitalist insurance companies minus their private profits for the owners and the graft for which they are notorious.

MINERS CALMLY AWAITED RESCUE IN DEEP PRISON

(Special to The Daily Worker)

IRONWOOD, Mich., Sept. 30.—Stepping out of the ghastly darkness of the pit that by the merest chance was prevented from serving as their grave, forty-three iron ore miners blinked their eyes as they saw the light of day for the first time in six days.

The hardihood and bravery of these toilers, some of them well along in years, was exceedingly great.

This, and the fact that they organized themselves to withstand their fate when they knew they were trapped, held off the danger of insanity, always a menace to entombed miners.

Make Birch Tea.

Birch tea, made from the bark of the shaft timbering, was their only food. They assigned watch duty, sang songs and tabulated time to keep themselves occupied and their spirits high. When the rescue party finally reached them on Wednesday night, the miners were beginning to feel the pinch of starvation and the fever of exhaustion, aided by the extreme cold of their underground prison.

As soon as they were brought to the surface company officials rushed them to the hospital. All of them had walked out of the mine—from their place of imprisonment—a long and tortuous route. With few exceptions, they seemed exceptionally well preserved considering their ordeal. There was some speculation whether or not their being rushed to the hospital was for their well-being or a company precaution against too much being told of the disaster.

Demand Investigation.

Already there are demands being made for a federal investigation. John B. Chapple of the Ashland Daily Press, wired President Coolidge for an investigating committee to be appointed to place responsibility for the collapse of the shaft. The president's secretary answered that the matter had been referred to the labor department.

U. S. SHIPS CARRY COAL TO ENGLAND

Shipping Board Boats Enter Scab Traffic

This story of the direct aid being given by the U. S. government to the British Tory government and wealthy, titled mine owners to break the strike of the British miners recalls the utterance of Ed. McLean, editor of the capitalist daily, the Washington Post and one of those connected with the Teapot Dome scandal, made at the time the British strike began.

McLean urged that the American government must aid the British government against the miners. It is also recalled that when A. A. Purcell, British labor leader, was visiting America a year ago urging world trade union unity, McLean editorially advocated that Purcell should be deported.—Editor.

By GORDON CASCADEN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—Entrance of the United States government into the business of shipping "scab" coal from this country to smash the British miners' strike is expected within the next few days. Preparations are being made for extensive use of United States government-owned ships to carry coal to Britain.

Ships sold or leased to private interests by the United States Shipping Board at surprisingly low figures are already taking part in this nefarious traffic.

Proposal of Senator.

The direct request for use of government-owned ships to carry this "scab" coal, strangely enough, comes from a politician who says he wants to help American labor.

Senator O. E. Weller of Maryland is making an appeal for votes in the November elections on the strength of his effort to have from 25 to 50 government-owned boats carry scab coal from Baltimore to British ports.

Government Wants Scab Profits.

The new policy of the United States Shipping Board concentrates on solicitation of shipping for government-owned boats.

General A. C. Dalton, president of the Emergency Fleet corporation, who announced it, hopes the new policy will build up trade while eliminating the shipping board deficit. Baltimore and Norfolk interests are rushing to take advantage.

Senator Weller, who visited the head office of the shipping board here, (Continued on page 2.)

What The Daily Worker Means

By ISRAEL AMTER

"YOU may not agree with the whole policy of THE DAILY WORKER, for it is a Communist paper, but you will have to admit that its labor policy is correct." This was my statement to a member of the District Building Trades Council of Cleveland, a statement which he affirmed.

What does it mean when men who have been long in the labor movement of this country and abroad recognize that the trade union policy of our paper, THE DAILY WORKER, is correct? It means that progressive trade union leaders realize the bankruptcy of the present bureaucracy of the American labor movement, and are turning to something new, something realistic, something militant to aid labor in getting out of the impasse into which it has been led. Communist trade union policy pronounced correct!

If our trade union policy is correct—even in the skeleton form which the progressives comprehend today—then we Communists know that our political policy will gradually be understood as correct, for we know full well that militant trade union policy, organization of the unorganized, militant action to improve the conditions of the workers, etc., necessarily at this stage of the struggle in imperialistic America will lead to conflict with and struggle against the capitalist

state, just as the British trade unions faced the British state on May 1.

THE DAILY WORKER must become the organ of the organized workers—or at least that section of the trade unionists who today have their eyes open and are looking for leadership. With a growing recognition of the achievements of the Soviet Union, with a somewhat hazy understanding of the British general strike, with the capitalists of this country extracting their ounces of blood from the veins of American labor, the American workers are beginning to recognize that something is wrong and are groping for a new program, for new methods.

THE DAILY WORKER must become the guiding organ of these masses of workers, whom we call progressives. We must make them readers of our English organ, for until we have the Workers (Communist) Party, our Party will continue to be regarded as a foreign product.

Is there a field for our party and THE DAILY WORKER? One has but to regard the exploitation in American industry, to realize that not only THE DAILY WORKER but the party should become a powerful factor among the American workers. Perhaps the following incident will characterize the growing influence of the party. In a certain town where the

workers are organizing, the party shop nucleus issued a bulletin. The same day the writer was at the headquarters of the union, when a member of the union entered and speaking to the organizer, asked if he knew where he could get about two dozen copies of the bulletin. When referred to the writer, and after it was stated to him that he distributed the bulletin he might get into trouble if detected, and that he would have to distribute it on his own responsibility, he replied: "I don't give a damn. It is good stuff and I am going to distribute it."

He did so. A few weeks later, when the question of the Negro workers in the plant came up, this worker divulged himself as one of the most violent ku kluxers. A misguided worker, who is willing to fight not only for the right of organization, but for decent conditions for the workers. But he was born in Georgia and has to have his ingrained hatred of the Negro driven out of him.

The campaign for the DAILY WORKER must be regarded as one of the MOST IMPORTANT campaigns. It is a campaign that must embrace ALL members of the party. If the membership realize the importance of THE DAILY WORKER, not as ONE of the organs of our party, but as the MOST IMPORTANT organ, since it alone can reach the great masses of the American workers, then THE DAILY WORKER will be put on its feet, help us to get closer contact with the masses and to mold their thoughts progressively and insistently toward the revolution. This is the most worthwhile task for every party member.

Make It a
Day's Pay
TODAY

to
Keep the Daily Worker

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

MAGNATE HAZY IN DAUGHERTY BRIBERY TRIAL

Graft Bonds Traced to Daugherty Bank

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Richard Merton, German financier and one of the principal witnesses in the conspiracy trial of Harry M. Daugherty and Thomas W. Miller, was recalled to the stand today in federal district court.

Merton, who came here as a government witness, previously had testified as to the manner in which he brot about the government's approval in 1921 of the \$7,000,000 claim of the American Metals company for property seized during the war.

Merton was a hazy witness this morning. The government traced \$40,000 more of the Merton-King bonds to show that in November, 1923, this block was in the physical possession of the Midland National bank of Washington Court House, O., an institution of which Mal Daugherty, brother of the former attorney general, was and is president.

Juggling The Bribe. On Nov. 17 of that year, the \$40,000 block was sold by Otis L. company, brokers of Cleveland, at Mal Daugherty's orders, and brot net proceeds of \$39,333.56. A certificate of deposit in the same amount was then entered in Mal Daugherty's personal account.

Vera V. Vesil, assistant cashier, in describing this procedure, testified that Mr. Daugherty, in effect, loaned this amount to the bank for three to six months at 4 per cent interest, but that the money was subject to call virtually whenever Mr. Daugherty wished.

Bank Paid Mal. On the following Dec. 21, Mal Daugherty "called." The bank "paid" the certificate he held against it, and deposited cash to his account in the amount called for in the certificate—in other words, \$39,333.56.

On the same day, the bank records then showed, a second certificate of deposit appeared for \$49,165. This \$49,165 "certificate," or bank obligation, was entered in the personal account of Harry M. Daugherty.

Made Up Total. Actually, this \$49,165 represented nine smaller certificates, which, taken together, made the total amount. But the amount was discussed on bloc as though but one certificate. Redeeming this obligation, the bank "paid" Harry Daugherty on this certificate, on July 17, 1924.

By that time interest charges of \$1,174.51 had brot the total value of the \$49,165 certificate up to \$50,339.51. The bank, its records showed, liquidated this obligation to Harry Daugherty by entering in his account five fresh "certificates" of deposit of \$10,000 each, or \$50,000.

Make Protest Against Forced Negro Labor in Miami Reconstruction

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—(FP)—Protest against conscription of only Negro workers in Miami, Florida, and against "unwarranted shooting of Negroes by U. S. Marines" in that district, was telegraphed President Coolidge, Attorney General Sargent and Secretary of the Navy Wilbur by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The telegram reads:

"Press dispatches from Miami, Fla., report 'state troopers, deputy sheriffs, and police were sent to round up all Negroes of workable age and to put them to work clearing debris in all parts of this county. They will be put to work under guard.' If true this constitutes virtually peonage for colored residents of that county in view of the fact this order applies only to Negroes. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People respectfully asks investigation by U. S. departments of justice and the navy of conditions alleged in press dispatch and, if prevalent, that prompt action be taken to end violation of federal statutes and constitutional guarantees. Press reports also indicate unwarranted shooting of Negroes by U. S. Marines."

Switch Responsible for Wreck. WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—A defective switch was responsible for the derailment of a passenger train on the Long Island railroad at Calverton, N. Y., on Aug. 13, resulting in the death of seven persons and the injury of 28 others, according to findings made public today by the interstate commerce commission.

Scandinavian Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born

Entertainment and Dance

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 8 P. M.

at WORKERS' LYCEUM, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

Good Music and Refreshments.

Tickets in Advance 50c

At the Door 75c

Everybody Welcome.

The Daily Worker at Detroit!

NO OTHER daily newspaper in the land will cover the American Federation of Labor convention that opens in Detroit, Monday, as carefully and thoroughly as The DAILY WORKER.

In addition, The DAILY WORKER, however, will report the convention from the viewpoint of the growing militant section of American labor that is in continual clash with the reactionary officialdom that will dominate at Detroit as in previous A. F. of L. conventions.

Every issue of The DAILY WORKER during this convention should be of great and absorbing interest to every thinking worker in the land.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, left last night for Detroit, to send in reports on the usual preliminary gatherings, the meetings of the building trades, the metal trades, mining and union label trades departments of the A. F. of L. With the opening of the convention Monday, a complete review of the annual report of the executive council will appear in Tuesday's issue.

Get a bundle of each day's issue of The DAILY WORKER and distribute among non-readers. Order now at the rate of 2 cents per copy; \$2 per 100. Address: The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON FARMER-LABOR PARTY NOMINATES CANDIDATE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR

SEATTLE, Sept. 30.—The Farmer-Labor Party has held a convention here as required under the state laws. The convention was only formal in its nature as a previous convention of delegates from the organizations supporting the Farmer-Labor Party had been held during the month of August. The convention nominated A. L. Freeman as a candidate for United States senator. In addition, nominations for candidates for state legislature will be made through the state.

Polled 50,000 Votes. The Farmer-Labor Party of Washington polled nearly 50,000 votes in the last presidential campaign although the LaFollette ticket was on the ballot in opposition to the Farmer-Labor Party ticket.

A campaign has been initiated in the state of Washington to build up the Farmer-Labor Party thru securing the affiliation of trade unions and farmers' organizations on a larger scale than heretofore.

Secret Conference Between Mussolini and Chamberlain

(Continued on page 2)

from the turrets of the conference battleship.

British lines of communication to India are no longer guaranteed by the Gibraltar fortifications and the Cyprus base. New methods of warfare, such as the airplane and the submarine have pulled the old watch-dog's teeth. The Mediterranean is no longer a British lake but a trap.

Italy's gestures toward an alliance with Spain, and support of the latter's claim to Tangier were instrumental in forcing England to come to some agreement with Italy. It is now likely that Spain will be asked to drop the Tangier claim in return for some other consideration, perhaps a British loan, as Spain is at the end of her colonial rope, and finds her colonial possessions as much of a white elephant as her tangling king.

A Complete Change.

The Mussolini-Chamberlain conference will go completely into the question of complete reorientation of the diplomatic map. Not only will the two powers discuss Tangier and Abyssinia, but the Balkan states that are now under British control will be called into conferences after Chamberlain gets thru with Mussolini. Already the Bulgarian foreign minister has been invited to Rome and a sharp struggle is taking place in Greece between Britain and France for the control of that country. Bulgaria is a dependency of the British government.

Should the Franco-German negotiations fructify into a treaty between the two countries, Europe would be divided into two hostile camps, led by England and Italy on one side and by France and Germany on the other. The Franco-German combination would undoubtedly be the strongest from the military point of view with the Anglo-Italian combination dominating on the sea. But diplomatic alignments are subject to change at a moment's notice. In these days of capitalist decline and nobody knows what new alliance the morrow may bring.

Soviet Influence. It should not be forgotten that the Soviet Union wields a tremendous influence in the chancelleries of Europe and cannot be left out of consideration. People are asking what will happen to Poland if the Franco-German deal goes thru.

It is reported that Mussolini intends to lay Italy's demand for more territory before the league of nations accompanied by a subtle threat to seize what he wants unless the league hands him a chunk of soil somewhere. A joint loan to the government of Abyssinia is said to be the favorite solution of the British and Italian governments of the Abyssinian mud-dle.

PANI BOUNCED BY CALLES OUT OF MEX. CABINET

Finance Minister Was Tool of Church

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 30.—Alberto J. Pani, finance minister in the Calles cabinet will drop his portfolio next week. Owing to serious differences with Calles over the policy to be adopted towards the catholic church and the American oil and mining interests Pani has been slated to go for a long time.

Church Is Defeated.

While the catholic agitation was at its height and the attitude of the American government was still in doubt, Calles hesitated to give Pani walking papers. Now that the church has suffered a complete defeat and the Washington policy towards Mexico is definitely one of non-interference on the religious question, Calles is in a position to force all those who are at loggerheads with his policy, out of the government.

That Pani was a secret tool of the church inside the cabinet is indicated by the fact that he is being talked of in clerical circles as a possible candidate against Calles in the 1928 elections.

British Strikers to Win If They Can Hold Out to November

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sion in London, has voted to refer all questions of settlement to the districts and report on next Thursday.

The government is backing the mine owners in their demand that the union settle by districts, thus breaking up the national unity of the miners and opening the way for their further defeat one district at a time. This and the union's counter claims will be discussed by the districts.

Cook Accuses Government. A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, left by airplane before the session adjourned to attend the convention of the Miners' International at Ostend, Belgium.

In a speech to the delegate conference before he left Cook said that starvation had forced a few of the miners to weaken in their determination. He accused Premier Baldwin of open backing of the mine owners. But he also pointed out that only a small per cent, 150,000 of the 1,000,000 strikers, had returned and production was but 10 per cent, or 500,000 tons a week, of the 5,000,000 tons normally produced.

I. W. W. Suspends Its Monthly Magazine; No Money to Keep Going

The Industrial Pioneer, for many years an I. W. W. illustrated labor monthly, has temporarily suspended publication for lack of funds. "Realizing the educational excellence of the magazine, it is the intention of the general executive board (of the I. W. W.) to publish it again as soon as the financial situation permits," the official announcement reads. "We should be adding to our propaganda instead of cutting it off, but it takes money to run papers."

N. Y. Democrats to Renominate Smith

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Gov. Al Smith was in complete control of the democratic state convention which was to get under way here at 11 o'clock today. Gov. Smith will be renominated, it was indicated.

COOLIDGE MUST BE SAVED BY POSTMASTERS

Instruction Is Issued by Chief Harry New

By LAWRENCE TODD, Fed. Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—That Postmaster General Harry New has in fact sent out to 15,000 postmasters a "brazen invitation" to "get busy politically" to save congress for Coolidge, is the charge made by the National Civil Service Reform League. In its official organ, Good Government, the league analyzes New's recent circular on the restrictions applying to political activity by federal employees.

"While accurately stating the political prohibitions applying to employees and officials of the post office department," says the league, "the postmaster general so interprets these restrictions and so emphasizes the asserted 'political rights and privileges' of postal employees thru the use of italics, as to nullify the plain intent of the law."

Harry Is Old Hand.

Harry New is an old and seasoned Indiana machine politician, and his manipulation of "postoffice appointments and postal personnel legislation has been so tricky as to bring down upon him at intervals the wrath of the civil service reform organization.

Thus Harry New announces that ordinary civil service employees in his department must refrain from "public activity and management of political campaigns," but that postmasters appointed by the president "are allowed to take such a part in 'political campaigns as is taken by any private citizen."

Now watch your postmaster in the congressional campaign.

AIMEE'S MOTHER COLLAPSES; SO DOES HEARING

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 30.—Mrs. Minnie Kennedy, mother of Aimee Semple McPherson, collapsed at the preliminary hearing today of her daughter on charges of manufacturing false evidence during the reading by District Attorney Keyes of the evangelist's testimony before the grand jury, in which she described her kidnapping and detention for ransom.

The collapse of the evangelist's mother broke up the session and court was postponed several hours in order to give her a chance to recover.

Cold Towels Applied.

When Keyes, reading the transcript of Mrs. McPherson's testimony before the grand jury, reached that part in which the evangelist said she prayed to god that she might be able to return to Angelus Temple, Mrs. Kennedy uttered a low moan and fell from her seat.

Cold towels were applied to "Mother" Kennedy's head and she was taken to the temple to regain her strength.

Detroit Republicans Require Small Army to Keep Peace for Them

DETROIT, Sept. 30.—Surrounded on all sides by police, the Michigan republican state convention got under way here today in an orderly manner. The delegates filed thru lines of mounted and motorcycle police on the outside and members of the riot squad were stationed on the inside of Cass Technical high school to prevent a repetition of the free for all fights staged at the Wayne county meeting a week ago.

Supporters of Fred W. Green, republican nominee for governor, were in control. Trouble had been anticipated over the seating of two rival delegations from Wayne county.

Frank Martel of the Detroit Federation of Labor is supporting Groesbeck in the name of organized labor.

Poison Gas Intended for Bugs Is Cause of a Child's Death

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Indications that poison gas used by a commercial Insect Exterminator company had caused the death of Mary Catherine Brennan, 10 months old baby of traffic policeman James J. Brennan, caused a continuance of an inquest into the child's death, pending further investigation today.

Another child, John Michael, is still dangerously ill and four members of the family of James Garrett, who occupy a flat in the rear of the Brennan home, also are sick.

Many Die in China Storm. LONDON, Sept. 30.—Steamers coming into Hongkong reported that they had picked up numerous fishermen found clinging to their wrecked craft. The Chinese were so thick in the raging sea that one steamer launched its lifeboats ten times to bring aboard loads of battered and half-drowned survivors.

Madeiros Tells Truth that Blasts Frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE United States government was never able, according to its own agents, to get enough evidence to deport Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti to Italy during the red-baiting years following the world war.

It did not dare put them on trial because of the working class principles that they espoused. It, therefore, charged them with murder in order "to dispose of them." It built up a carefully woven tissue of lies, forced witnesses to perjure themselves, twisted the stories of others, in order to create the frame-up connecting these two workers with the payroll holdup and murders at South Braintree, Mass., April 15, 1920.

Glancing back over the newspaper clippings of years ago, I find such headlines as the following: "Sacco Gun Main Defense Point"; "Sacco files New Appeal; Expects from Ruling that Pistol Barrels Were Interchanged"; "Faked Photos Framed Sacco"; "Pistol Barrels Exchanged in Sacco-Vanzetti Case; Interchange of Parts Used for Comparative Purpose Admitted by Defense Expert—Without Effect on Motion for New Trial, Says Court." So it has been going for six years. Instead of a fight over principles—working class principles—it has been a struggle for the identification of bullets, guns, automobiles and a question of the number of witnesses that could be won to support the lie that they saw Sacco and Vanzetti at the scene of the holdup.

This whole fabrication is now effectually shattered in the affidavit of Celestino Madeiros, a Portuguese, who tells the real story of the South Braintree hold-up and blasts sky high the frame-up of the government.

Madeiros, now facing death for the Wrentham bank robbery, tells his story in detail in the lengthy affidavit filed with Judge Webster Thayer, at Dedham, demanding a new trial.

Attorney William G. Thompson, who is now making the legal fight for Sacco and Vanzetti, visited Madeiros in prison on Nov. 20, 1925 after Amleto Fabbri, of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, had brought to him the confession of Madeiros smuggled to Sacco by a runner in the Dedham jail reading as follows:

"I hereby confess to being in the South Braintree Shoe company crime, and Sacco and Vanzetti was not in the crime."

(Signed) Celestino Madeiros.

Here is the story, therefore, of one who actually participated in the crime that the United States government charged against Sacco and Vanzetti. Madeiros says the eventful day, April 15, 1920, began for him at four o'clock in the morning. He says he was picked up at that time at his boarding house, 130 N. Main Street, Providence, Rhode Island, by four Italians who came in an open Hudson touring car.

Then the story proceeds. With the Italians, Madeiros says, he drove from Providence to Randolph, and there changed to a Buick car which was brought by another Italian. The Hudson car was left in the woods and was taken again after the robbery had been done. The Buick was left in charge of a man who, Madeiros understood, drove it away and left it in another part of the woods. After the job at South Braintree, and after changing into the Hudson car, the party passed thru Randolph, and was seen by a boy named Thomas

Pride and his sister. Madeiros says he became acquainted with the boy four years later when he came to live in Randolph with his pal, James F. Weeks, on the same street.

When the party started from Providence at 4 a. m. on the day of the robbery and murder, it went first to Boston, then back to Providence, then back to South Braintree, arriving about noon. The men spent some time in a "spook-house" in South Braintree, two or three miles from the place of the crime.

On the visit to Boston a stop was made in Andrew Square. Madeiros remained in the car while the others went into a saloon to get information, as they told him, about the payroll money that was to be sent to South Braintree.

Madeiros said he had never before been in South Braintree. These four men had persuaded him to go with them two or three nights previously, in a saloon in Providence. Two were men from 20 to 25 years of age, one was about 40, and the fourth about 35. Madeiros was then 13, which means that he is now only 24.

Two men did the shooting, the oldest one and one other man. When the party broke up it was agreed that the others should meet Madeiros in a Providence saloon the next night to divide the money (more than \$15,000 was taken) that they had obtained. Madeiros went to the saloon but the others did not come. Madeiros said that during the payroll robbery he remained in the back seat of the automobile; that he had a Colt automatic pistol, but did not use it. He was told that he was there to help back the crowd in case a rush was made.

Madeiros says that two of these men lived on South Main Street, and two on North Main Street, in lodging houses, and that he had known them three or four months. The oldest man was called Mike, another one was called William, or "Bill," and he did not remember what the others were called, but said that their names did not amount to anything because they changed their names frequently.

Madeiros again reiterates in his affidavit that Sacco and Vanzetti had nothing to do with this crime, that it was entirely "put up" by the oldest of the Italians in Providence. In an annotation later in writing on the margin of his affidavit, Madeiros claims that he knows the last names of all four of these men, but that he refuses to disclose them.

This is the simple story of the South Braintree hold-up and murders, admitted by one of the participants. It is a repetition of the story of hundreds of similar hold-ups and sometimes murders in other sections of the country, with which labor has had as little to do as Sacco and Vanzetti were concerned in the South Braintree affair.

Sacco and Vanzetti are still in prison sentenced to death in the electric chair. A capitalist judge is pondering whether he shall grant them a new trial on this new evidence disclosed. Labor over the land must thunder its demand, not only that Sacco and Vanzetti be granted a new trial, but that they be unconditionally freed on the ground that the government's frame-up has been blasted to bits with the truth after six long years of delay. Working class justice for Sacco and Vanzetti!

Tomorrow—the affidavit of James F. Weeks, pal of Madeiros, who corroborates the affidavit made by Madeiros.

Former Investigator in Hall-Mills Murder Case Is Under Arrest

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Startling secrets of the blocked first investigation into the Hall-Mills murders are expected to be revealed today, when Harry L. Dickman, former New Jersey state trooper, is questioned by investigators at Governors Island here.

Dickman, who was quoted before he vanished four years ago as saying "he had solved the case," was brought east as an army prisoner from the military prison at Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco Bay, by the war department at the request of Governor Moore of New Jersey.

Continued to Probe Mystery. After other investigators had been withdrawn in the first investigation, Dickman continued to probe the murders. He subsequently enlisted in the army and deserted, and is now serving time for this offense.

Dickman will be asked whether he received a large sum of money to disappear, investigators said.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY TO THE DAILY WORKER.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

feeling between our "better clausers" who hall Calvin Coolidge as the head of the nation, and their European "not so good" prototypes who have plenty of titles and "atmosphere" but very little money. That's what the queen is coming here for and maybe she will get it. She might drop in on John D. Rockefeller and peddle a few oil wells.

WE hear our capitalist politicians talk of "republican institutions" on national holidays and during labor trials. Those boys express their willingness to give their lives to protect these institutions. But whenever some action of a bankrupt European royal family or a drunken prince of a fairly insolvent line, visits these shores, every rabbit from Buzzard's Bay to Carmel-By-The-Sea is on tip-toe waiting for a chance to grovel before the royal presence. Republicanism is only skin deep.

U. S. SHIPS CARRY COAL TO ENGLAND

Shipping Board Boats Enter Scab Traffic

(Continue from Page 1)

says that he has also conferred with J. Harry Philbin, of Baltimore, vice-president of the Emergency Fleet corporation.

Senator's Letter. Here is a letter he has written Philbin:

"Due to the coal strike in England there is an unusually great demand for American coal at this time. Our coal mines are wholly adequate to meet the demand. The only difficulty lies in transportation. It is within the power of the United States Shipping Board to remedy this, and I shall be more than grateful to you than I can express if you will look into the matter promptly and bring about much-needed relief.

"The greatest danger probably lies in the rapid advance in rates which the scarcity of vessels is causing.

"Interest of Labor" to Scab.

"If the shipping board would place twenty-five to fifty boats in this trade for prompt loading they could be readily chartered and prompt dispatch given.

"In taking this matter up with you I am bearing in mind not only the interest of the mine owners and coal dealers, but also the miners, railroad men and other workers, who are vitally affected in that many of them are laid off when the mines are not working full time."

Hampton Roads Bids for Ships.

Hampton Roads, according to information received here today, will also ask for the use of government-owned ships in transportation of coal from Norfolk and Newport News to the British Isles.

"This should mean a great thing for Hampton Roads," W. A. Cox, of Norfolk, director of the State Port Authority of Virginia, declared in commenting on General Dalton's announcement that the government will now solicit business for its ships.

Capitalist Government Aids Scabbing.

Boats leased or owned by the government are now loading at Norfolk for shipment of coal to break the British miners' union.

The first ship flying the United States flag to leave Norfolk for the British Isles with a full cargo of coal sailed for Queenstown, Ireland, for orders, the other day. She was the Sudawonoo, of the Transmarine line, and her captain boasted that she was manned by "a complete crew of United States citizens."

Many U. S. Boats Ready.

"This boat, which had more than 7,000 tons of 'scab' coal as her cargo, arrived at Norfolk from Newark, N. J. in ballast. At least twelve more ships of the same line, all of which have been tied up for a considerable time, will be placed in this coal-carrying trade.

The commercial Pathfinder, a Moore and McCormack (commercial) line ship, which was purchased from the United States government for a very small sum, carried 6,508 tons of scab coal from Baltimore to Queenstown, Ireland, for orders, on Aug. 23.

Several ships of other United States lines have also carried part cargoes of coal from Norfolk and Baltimore.

Fill British Foreign Market.

The Saucos, a shipping board ship, as far back as July, left Hampton Roads, with a part cargo of coal for Genoa, Italy. The American Republic line, which is owned by Moore and McCormack, is taking part cargoes of coal to South American ports while the American Export line is carrying part cargoes of coal to Mediterranean ports.

The Union Sulphur line, another United States company, according to reports current along the Baltimore and Norfolk waterfronts, may soon engage in transport of coal from this country to smash the British miners' union.

Workingclass House Wives Thank Passaic Co-operatives' Aid

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The United Council of Workingclass Housewives gave its warm thanks to the Co-operative Bakery of Paterson, N. J., for its splendid support and help in the feeding of the Passaic strikers' children. From the beginning of the struggle and the opening of the kitchens, the Co-operative Bakery has sent in their bread and cakes to the kitchens regularly every day.

"We also thank the Co-operative Butchers of Paterson, N. J., for their splendid support in sending in their weekly contributions of fresh meat for the children's kitchens. These contributions have made it possible to feed so many children for such a long time," the statement added.

GINSBERG'S

Vegetarian Restaurant

2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

SPANISH KING THREATENED BY RIVERA'S FOES

Socialists Are Supporting Fascist Dictator

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADRID, Sept. 30. — It has been known for some time that a strong section of the Spanish bourgeoisie has set itself against Dictator Primo de Rivera. This is certified by the recent alliance of old party heads to bring pressure upon the king to oust De Rivera before he can assume a false power of the national assembly which he is to pick by hand to give him the form of a legal parliament.

Threatens Alfonso's Rule.

This alliance is headed by Count Romanones, one of the most powerful men in Spain and head of the liberal party, Sanchez Guerra of the conservative party, and Melquiades Alvarez, president of the house of deputies before De Rivera dissolved it. These have threatened the king that if he permits the proposed fake assembly to be established, they will consider a movement to displace Alfonso with the king's third son or even to set up a republic.

Primo de Rivera aims to constitute an assembly by picking carefully elected supporters among the upper classes and adding forty "workers" from the socialists, whose party has always supported the dictator and been free from repression such as that suffered by the Communists.

Socialists Aid Dictator.

This parallels in a way the collaboration of the Italian socialists with Italian fascism, only moving much more openly. The socialist-controlled general federation of labor has issued a call for a convention to determine the attitude toward the fake assembly, and it is expected that the socialist leaders wish to accept the forty seats offered by Primo de Rivera, thus bringing the federation into official collaboration with the dictator.

In the proposed assembly, De Rivera's ally, La Cierva, a man more shrewd and ruthless than De Rivera, is aiming at coming forward with an even stronger dictatorship than the present. La Cierva was the man who repressed the Catalan separatist movement with blood and iron and he would be a fascist dictator of the real type.

FRANCO-GERMAN PACT WELCOMED BY WASHINGTON

U. S. Sees Outlet for Capital and Goods

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—American foreign trade and finance will profit materially by successful negotiation of the Stresemann-Brand accord, linking Germany and France politically and commercially, government economic experts declared today.

Experts see two important developments from the American standpoint: (1) Rehabilitated markets in both countries, leading to an increase in the sale of American goods.

Outlet For U. S. Capital.

(2) A safe outlet for surplus American capital, this in the case of France, hinging on ratification of the debt pact.

Prosperity in Germany and France are interdependent, in the opinion of American officials, who declared that popular sentiment in both countries eventually will yield to important concessions to make the accord possible.

Germany is particularly anxious to see stabilization of the franc and France restored to financial normalcy, observers said.

France Underseals Germany.

Under present conditions, owing to the decline of the franc, France is able to undersell German producers not only abroad but in Germany. French competition of this sort must be eliminated if Germany is to be successful in its battle to regain pre-war position in the world markets.

"Germany probably needs stabilization of the franc more than any other country," an official explained.

Form Huge Combines.

There is every indication that French and German industrial and commercial interests "look eye to eye" on important economic questions, according to experts. This is evidenced by the organization of huge cartels or trusts in the iron and steel and other industries, which recognize no national boundaries.

"Both France and Germany realize that they have certain interests in common," an official declared. "With French finances weak, Germany is now in a position to drive a bargain," the official added.

"If French economic conditions improve they will soon forget to accuse Germany of war responsibility. In fact we are now forgetting how the war started. The main point is to rehabilitate the stricken countries."

SPANISH DICTATOR NEARING END AS OLD SUPPORTERS DESERT HIM AND REBELLION STIRS MILITARY

By a Spanish Worker.

MADRID (By Mail).—Primo de Rivera's coup d'état on September 13, 1923, was possible and was easily carried out because he was backed by the big Spanish bourgeoisie in opposition to the old political parties, by the army command responsible for the shameful military defeat of 1921 in Morocco which was on the point of being deposed by the "chamber of deputies," and even by King Alfonso, who was also anxious to stop the proceedings against those responsible for the African venture in which he participated.

Old Support Vanishes.

But this backing by some sections of the nation has disappeared and a strong reaction against Primo de Rivera's government is invading the whole country. Primo de Rivera's dictatorship is probably the most unpopular government in Europe.

The Spanish proletariat, the bourgeoisie and political parties of all tendencies with the exception of the socialist leaders, are hostile to Primo de Rivera.

Two Army Revolts.

The army, since 1924 has been plotting and planning all sorts of plots against the government. The two most serious ones were that of the 24th day of June and that of August 5.

In June it was of an entirely political nature, guided by the leading generals that belong to the old political parties, including some republican officers and the artillery corps.

The Artillery Revolt.

The revolt of the artillery was produced by a professional question. The appointment of officers has always been carried out by seniority, with a view of avoiding favoritism and corruption. Primo de Rivera issued a decree by which the appointments were to be made by "merits and services" and granted by the government.

The officers of the artillery corps made a definite and strong protest against this decree and organized a rebellion to oppose the carrying out of the measure.

Cause of Failure.

The artillery was prepared to fight the government. On August 5 the cannon were ready to answer Primo de Rivera if he intended to force the artillery to follow his orders. All Spain that morning lived in the atmosphere of civil war.

But in the afternoon of the same day news spread about that the artillery had ceased its attitude against the government and Primo de Rivera triumphantly published a "communique" to the country announcing that the rebellion had ended with the defeat of the artillery.

Nobody could understand what had happened. Without any fight, the barracks that some hours before were ready to resist any attack, were handed over to Primo de Rivera's government. The fact could not be explained.

King Alfonso Tricked Leaders.

Some days later it was known that the leaders of the rebellion had backed down, personally influenced by the king, who was clever enough to awake their monarchial feeling and promise them a satisfactory answer to their demands.

So the leaders gave the order to stop the revolt. And the order was carried out because the lower officers thought it was produced by a triumph of their demands. But when the facts were known, the discontent and protest of the artillery were very hot. They consider the surrender as a treason of their chiefs.

Gravity of the Moment.

By a royal decree Primo de Rivera dismissed the artillery officers from their commands. The command of artillery barracks was given to infantry and cavalry. This and the trials begun against the artillery officers gave an apparent strength to the government.

But the position of Primo de Rivera is each day more difficult. He is constantly menaced by military insurrection. The end of Primo de Rivera's dictatorship is approaching.

British Government Refuses to Use Its Force on Mine Owners

LONDON, Sept. 30. — In the argument in the House of Commons over the coal strike negotiations, David Lloyd George demanded that the government take over the coal mines and compel the mine owners to accept arbitration.

Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, who conducted the unsuccessful negotiations in the absence of Premier Baldwin recently and who had proposed that the miners' national union practically abdicate its powers to a government arbitration board, did not approve of the suggestion that the mine owners accede to the same sort of proposal.

"We have no intention whatever," said Churchill, "of being led into a course of action which would lead to temporary nationalization of the coal industry."

Coolidge Retains Alaskan Officials.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30. — President Coolidge continues to maintain Federal Judges Ritchie and Reed and District Attorney Shoup in office in Alaska, despite the fact that the senate judiciary committee last June forced him to withdraw their reappointment. He says he has been unable to find suitable men to replace them.

FASCISTS GET THE COIN FROM THE FINANCIERS

Blackshirts Practice Extortion

ROME (By Mail).—It has always been known that the fascist movement in Italy was from the start financed by the wealthy industrialists as their last chance of preventing the establishment of a workers' government.

It has hitherto not been easy to secure definite evidence of the means by which the necessary cash was got together, but the recent scandal associated with the collapse of the Agnarian Bank of Palma brought to light a number of interesting details of the way in which this form of corruption operated.

Farinacci Extortionist.

The bank was closely associated with Farinacci, the former secretary-general of the fascist party, and in the inquiry which was held into the circumstances of the bank's failure it was clearly established that he used his position in the party to extort subscriptions from prominent landowners whose finances were associated with the bank.

The special circumstances characteristic of this affair is that it gave definite evidence as to the source of the finances of the fascist party.

It is significant to note that the financial supporters of fascism are now no longer confined to the ranks of the industrial capitalists, but that the landowning interests have now thrown in their lot with Mussolini and his gang. It is, in fact, extremely probable that the main supporters of the party at the present time are to be found rather in the realms of banking and high finance than in those of the industrialists or agrarians.

SOUTH AFRICAN PREMIER HINTS AT SECESSION

British Empire Rapidly Losing Its Power

SOUTH AFRICA (By Mail).—In announcing his intention of demanding an independent national status for South Africa at the forthcoming imperial conference, General Hertzog points out that Ireland and Canada, too, will make similar demands.

Hertzog denies that he stands for "secession," but his disclaimer is not credited here, particularly after the speech made on the eve of his departure.

Empire a Joke.

"The government stands for continuing our relations with the empire," he said, "but only if the full integrity of our national status is declared to the world."

He added that the new national flag was necessary as a symbol of "independence already achieved."

The British empire has sustained a number of severe shocks since the war, but after the conference London will have difficulty in convincing even Henry Dobb that the empire exists off paper.

CATHOLIC CHURCH PRESSING U. S. LABOR TO BREAK WITH MEXICAN UNIONS ON SUPPORT TO CALLES

ARTICLE III.

(By a Special Correspondent)

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 30.—Peter Collins, who is to lead the onslaught on "Bolshevism" in the United States, is director of the fight against Mexican labor unionists in labor circles of this country, according to men who should know whereof they speak.

He was the principal speaker at the annual outing of the Knights of Columbus of Maryland at Pen-Mar recently.

The "Baltimore Catholic Review" refers to him as "the noted lecturer on economic subjects." This official organ of the church in Baltimore, a citadel of catholicism in the United States, continues:

"Holds a Commission" in A. F. of L. "Mr. Collins, who has held a commission in the American Federation of Labor for twenty-five years, is an authority on Communism. His speech was in line with the action taken by the Knights at their annual convention in Philadelphia to conduct a campaign of education against Communism."

These passages from the harangue made by Collins at Pen-Mar have the familiar ring of his old-time anti-radical diatribes:

Attacks Mexican Labor Federation. "In throwing its support to the Mexican Crome, the American Federation played into the hands of Communists and put President Calles in a position to say that American labor is backing him in his war against religion."

"On November 26, 1924, while I was attending a meeting of the American Federation of Labor at El Paso, the suggestion was made by leaders of the Federation that they attend in a body the inauguration of President Calles. I protested to Gompers and other labor leaders. I declared such action would undoubtedly have havoc to the American Federation. I called the attention of Mr. Gompers and others to the anti-religious celebration being conducted by Obregon, Calles and others."

"Reds," "Blood"—and So On. "Calles, the Red dictator of Mexico, and his Sovietized gunmen are trying to crucify Christianity on the cross of Communism, while America sits in indifferent self-complicity at the very foot of this bloody cross."

"It is unfortunate that due to the failure of the American government to recognize its responsibility and also to the failure of American labor in an organized movement of its workers to repudiate Calles and his Red radicals in Mexico in their Russian methods, the success of Calles and his regime is no small degree due."

"Marriage, under the so-called Constitution of Mexico, loses its sacred position and becomes, as in Russia, a tool of Soviet enterprise."

Fairy Tales of "Sovietism." "In Mexico today, education loses its standing and prestige as a potent factor in the cause of civilization by the shackles of Bolshevism. Red internationalism is the dominant note in every act of the rulers of Mexico today, and they vie with Trotsky and the past dictator of Russia, now deceased, Lenin, in making Red radicalism supreme in the republic at our doors."

"The Constitution of Mexico, put into effect at the pistol point (like the Constitution of Russia, imposed on a people against its will) is almost

clause for clause similar to that of the Russian constitution and contains Bolshevik principles and enactments which defy intolerance and atheism."

The Baltimore "Sun" in its report of Collins' talk, says: "Declaring that the Calles government in Mexico is a Bolshevistic regime," Peter Collins, in an address today before the Knights of Columbus assembled here, urged the American Federation of Labor to sever all relations with the Mexican Federation of Labor.

"Mr. Collins, who for eight years was international secretary of the Electricians' Union of the American Federation of Labor, spoke to approximately 400 persons who came here from Baltimore on the Knights of Columbus annual excursion."

"Mr. Collins said the American Declaration of Independence set forth that all should have religious freedom. As the American Federation of Labor subscribed to this doctrine, he asserted, it should refuse to continue negotiations with any body that did not believe in this fundamental doctrine."

Governor Wants Child Labor. "Baltimore Catholic Review" quite significantly, does not say that Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland also spoke. But the "Sun" report declares "the governor condemned the proposed twentieth amendment to the Constitution, regulating child labor." Collins, whom the catholic paper asserts "has held a commission in the American Federation of Labor for twenty-five years," made no protest. (To be continued.)

U. S. Navy Aids Hated Nicaraguan Dictator to Maintain Control

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 30.—An indication of how deeply the United States is involved in trying to suppress the liberal revolution against Dictator Chamorro in Nicaragua is seen in the report that planes housed in Chamorro's hangar at Managua "have been used by United States aviators employed by the constabulary in reconnoitering against the revolutionists."

Another evidence of American imperialism's interference is plain in the fact that two U. S. destroyers arrived at Bluefields to reinforce the six gunboats already in Nicaraguan waters.

The "armistice" forced upon the revolutionists by the United States appear to be undesired by some of the forces, since the hangar mentioned was damaged by a bomb explosion caused by someone hostile to the government which rules only by U. S. armed support. In addition, Chamorro has dispatched a strong detachment to Cochin to prevent any landing of arms in the revolutionists.

To All Trade Unions and Workingclass Organizations To All Workers

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

TODAY there is only one out-and-out, aggressive and militant working class daily in the English language in the United States—a country with more than thirty millions of workers. This is THE DAILY WORKER.

Being part of the American labor movement, you can readily see the burning need for such a paper as THE DAILY WORKER—a daily which unceasingly and fearlessly fights for the workers in every city of the land and in every struggle of the oppressed and exploited. Race, creed, color, nationality don't count one bit with THE DAILY WORKER when there is to be a call to action or a mobilization for a fight against the capitalist class anywhere and at any time.

You know that it costs piles of money to get out a daily paper and to keep it going. The American employing class spends nearly a billion dollars year in and year out only thru the subsidy of advertising to keep its press going full speed against the working people and the impoverished farming masses. The eleven thousand American millionaires are doing more than their bit pouring out many millions in many other ways to keep their press on the job fighting the workers.

Of course, you know that THE WORKERS MUST BUILD AND HAVE A POWERFUL PRESS OF THEIR OWN. But this is a hard job. It costs very much. And yet we cannot possibly get along well without a mighty working class press to battle courageously and unflinchingly for the interests and demands of the exploited masses. THIS IS EXACTLY WHAT THE DAILY WORKER HAS BEEN DOING FROM THE VERY FIRST DAY OF ITS EXISTENCE.

NOW THE DAILY WORKER IS UP AGAINST IT. We are having a very hard time to keep going. We have no advertising revenue from the bosses and bankers or any other sort of subsidy from the exploiters of labor. We will continue publication only if YOU say so. THE DAILY WORKER IS YOUR PAPER. Invest in it. KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

If you will ask for references, we will not be able to give you the same ones that the New York Times or World, or the Chicago Tribune, or the Los Angeles Times, or any of the other hundreds of prosperous employing class dailies will give you. Not a single banking house, not a single broker on "the street," not a single manufacturing corporation in the whole country will tell you to put your money in an investment to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

The best we can do in giving you proof of our reliability is to refer you to hundreds of labor unions and working class organizations and thousands of exploited workers thruout the country.

If you want to know why YOU should support THE DAILY WORKER and make an immediate contribution, as best you can, to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER, then ask:

1. The thousands of heroic striking textile workers in Passaic.
2. The thousands of victorious fur workers in New York City.
3. The thousands of garment workers bravely battling against vicious injunctions.
4. The growing progressive forces fighting to save the Miners' Union.
5. The scores of thousands of badly underpaid workers in the rubber factories in Akron, in the automobile plants in Detroit, in the steel mills in Pittsburgh and Gary.
6. The thousands of workers striving to build an American labor party.
7. The many thousands of persecuted foreign-born workers.
8. The increasing thousands of fearless fighters for the defense of the workers' right to the freedom of speech, press, assembly and organization.
9. The scores of thousands of progressive and left wing workers in the trade union movement.
10. The hundreds of thousands striving for the establishment of a workers' and farmers' republic and the abolition of capitalism in the United States.

WHAT BETTER REASONS AND WHAT MORE RELIABLE REFERENCES CAN WE OFFER YOU FOR YOU AND YOUR ORGANIZATION GIVING NOW—TODAY—IMMEDIATELY TO

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

With working class greetings,

JAY LOVESTONE,

Chairman, Campaign Committee to Keep The DAILY WORKER.



Keep the Daily Worker! For Militant Trade Unionism

THE DAILY WORKER,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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Workers (Communist) Party

We Must Take Advantage of Many Opportunities Now Offered Our Party

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

AFTER speaking to 15 audiences during a two weeks' tour thru nine different states, and getting acquainted as far as possible with the local conditions everywhere, it is possible to draw a few conclusions concerning the opportunities confronting our Workers (Communist) Party.

First—It is not stating a fond wish, but the actual experiences developed thru coming in contact with numerous non-party elements prove that the opportunities facing the party were never better.

Second—Interest in the Workers (Communist) Party, its program and principles, on a scale never before experienced makes it possible to increase the sale of our literature, collect funds for party activities, get subscribers for our publications, especially THE DAILY WORKER, and probably most important of all, get new members into the party.

Third—Interest in the American Communist Party is paralleled by a desire to learn of the progress of Workers' Rule in the Union of Soviet Republics.

Fourth—Energetic work everywhere brings excellent results in non-party organizations.

The open air meeting is a good gauge of what is in the minds of the workers generally. At times crowds that gather at street corners to listen to Communist speakers prove rather thin. This is an indication that interest is lagging. The workers are thinking of something else.

Of course, in the great cities, it is always possible to get good crowds at popular corners. But I feel that the test was fairly applied in Hartford, Conn., and Worcester, Mass., where unexpectedly large and friendly audiences were reached in strongly entrenched "open shop" centers. In Massachusetts, Comrade H. M. Wicks told of holding good meetings in mill towns where he could find no party members. Surely this is something for the party to study. Our party must crystallize this favorable sentiment.

It is not uncommon at many meetings for the comrades in charge to declare, "The outsiders seem to be here tonight in greater numbers than our own party comrades." At one meeting a sympathizer declared that he had come a great distance, "just to hear what we had to say."

Such declarations were not uncommon.

mon. He had picked up a "throw-away" advertising the meeting, that he had noticed on the floor of a street car. Many come in response to notices secured in the capitalist press.

It must be emphasized that our own Communist foreign-language press is not giving sufficient publicity to the party meetings planned for this fall's congressional campaign. They must not only run brief notices of the meetings, but special appeals must be made to the workers not only to attend but to give active support to all these gatherings. Comrades locally must bring pressure to bear upon their various foreign-language publications to get the desired results.

The party forces are developing in a very encouraging manner insofar as efforts are made to sell literature at mass meetings. This work is pretty well organized as is the taking of collections. The work of organizing meetings for the getting of subscriptions is not so well developed, while comrades in charge of meetings must too often be reminded that every meeting must be utilized to get members for the party. Where these other activities are carried out, they meet with good results, often surprising the comrades who felt that nothing could be done.

There is an intense interest everywhere in the problems of the workers and peasants in the Soviet Union. This is growing. It is extremely sympathetic. I could find no feeling that Soviet Rule was "slipping backwards," as the kept press argues. The feeling everywhere is that the Soviet Union is making tremendous strides forward. The demand for the recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States is a popular issue. The tremendous efforts put forth by the capitalist press to capitalize the discussions within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union into Anti-Soviet propaganda, finds little sympathy among the workers I came in contact with.

Good reports were received everywhere of effective party work in non-party organizations, where the party had developed its energies in this direction. This work was carried on successfully by comrades known as Communists in the organizations in which they were active. This fact should act as stimulus for comrades in those sections of the country where the party is still isolated from any considerable mass activity.

BEN GOLD AND THE FREIHEIT SINGING SOCIETY MAIN ATTRACTIONS AT GREETING TO CHICAGO EDITION OF FREIHEIT

Ben Gold, manager of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, will be the principal speaker at the celebration greeting the first appearance of the Chicago edition of the Freiheit, the great Jewish Communist daily, which will be held in the Ashland Auditorium, on October 9.

Several Jewish working class organizations are now co-operating to make this mass meeting and concert the most successful of its kind ever held in Chicago. Among the organizations that are actively engaged in pushing the arrangements are the cloakmakers, bakers, furriers, Freiheit Singing Society, Freiheit Ugent Club, 16 branches of the Workmen's Circle, three branches of the Independent Workmen's Circle.

First Number on Hand.

The first historic number of the Chicago edition of the Freiheit will be on hand at the demonstration and everyone present will receive a copy. Other speakers announced are C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, and M. Epstein, editor of the Freiheit.

All Jewish comrades are urged to come to the Freiheit office at 3 p. m. Saturday afternoon.

Ben Gold, who is looked on as the chief drawing card on the list of speakers, will speak in English and Yiddish.

Chicago Workers' School Schedule

A. B. C. of the Class Struggle, Mondays, Instructor, Kaplan (So. Side). Trade Union Tactics & Strategy, Mondays, Instructor, Swaback. Role & Function of the Party, Tuesdays, Instructor, Abner.

A. B. C. of the Class Struggle, Wednesdays, Instructor, Simons. Theory and Practice of Three Workers' Internationals, Thursdays, Instructor, Shachtman.

Elements of Communism, Fridays, Instructor, Bittelman. All classes begin the week of October 4th and through December 24th, a period of eleven weeks. Meet one night a week for two hours at 19 S. Lincoln St., except Kaplan's class at South Side, Community Center, 3201 S. Wabash Ave. Fee is \$1.50 for eleven-week term. REGISTER AT ONCE.

SHOEMAKER WANTED.

FIRST CLASS SHOE REPAIR MAN, man that has been working in good shops in city or big shoe stores or department stores. I want a man that can do nice work and do it fast enough to hold a job in city shops. I pay \$7.00 a day or \$40 a week all year round to good man.

LEE SHOE FIXRY, 104 Patio de Leon, Fort Myers, Fla.

First Social

SECTION NO. 1 Y. W. L. MEMBER-SHIP MEETING

Friday, October 1, 1926

768 West Van Buren Street

Speakers - Music - Dancing Refreshments

W. P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

Ben Gitlow

Ben Gitlow, who is well-known to the workers of this country as a militant fighter in the ranks of labor, begins his big election campaign tour under the banner of the Workers Communist Party with a meeting in New Haven on September 29. Workers in cities all over the country—Comrade Gitlow's tour will take him all the way from New Haven to Milwaukee—will have the opportunity of hearing the 1924 vice-presidential candidate of the Workers Party and its present gubernatorial candidate in New York on "WHAT CAN THE ELECTIONS DO FOR THE WORKERS?"

The complete tour follows: BOSTON, Mass.—Friday, Oct. 1. Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St. ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Saturday, Oct. 2. Labor Lyceum. BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sunday, Oct. 3. 2:30 p. m. Schwab's Hall, 351 Broadway. CLEVELAND, Ohio—Oct. 4. DETROIT, Mich.—Oct. 5. CHICAGO, Ill.—Oct. 6. MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Oct. 10. TOLEDO, Ohio—Oct. 11. PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Oct. 12, N. S. Carnegie Music Hall. BALTIMORE, Md.—Oct. 13. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 14.

Bertram D. Wolfe.

"Who Owns the Government?" This is the subject of the campaign talks of Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the New York Workers' School and candidate for congressman on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, who is now touring the western part of the country. Comrade Wolfe's tour is:

TACOMA, Wash.—Friday, October 1st, at 8 p. m., Fraternity Hall, 1117 1/2 Tacoma Ave. So.

MT. VERNON, Wash.—Sunday, Oct. 3 at 2 (two) p. m., Yeomen Hall.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sunday, October 3 at 8 p. m., Labor Temple (Large Hall).

SPOKANE, Wash.—Tuesday, October 5 at 8 p. m. Open Forum Hall, Norfolk Bldg. 814 1/2 West Riverside Ave.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Oct. 8. ST. PAUL, Minn.—Oct. 9.

All Set for Autumn Festival and Ball at Detroit Saturday Night

DETROIT, Mich.—All preparations are completed for the Autumn Festival and Ball arranged for Saturday, Oct. 2nd, at 8 p. m. at the Finnish Labor Temple Ball Room, 5969 14th St.

Over 400 tickets have already been sold and thousands of friends and sympathizers of the party have been invited by mail to be present.

This ball will be the annual meeting of all radical, progressive and left wing forces of Detroit.

Comrades Hold Basket Party in Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 30.—For a good time, Cleveland comrades should not miss the social to be given on Sunday, October 3, at the Freiheit's Gesangverein Hall, 3514 E. 116th St., at 6 p. m. All nuclei have been asked to bring baskets filled with good things to eat. These will be sold and the entire proceeds will go to help meet the current expenses of the district. There will be an entertaining program, with S. Amter and J. Mailender and others participating. Admission free. Don't miss it.



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TWO SPEECHES (1850 and 1864) \$.05

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WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots. Nominations officially filed:

Michigan.

Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14: Governor, William Reynolds. Congress, 13th District, William Mollenhauer. Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner. Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Holder.

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated: Governor, H. M. Wicks. Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills. Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins. United States Senator, E. J. Cary. State Legislature, first district, Ernest Careathers and Anna Weismann. Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paranyk. For Congress. Seventh District, Margaret Yeager. Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skrtic. Ninth District, William P. Mikades. Thirty Fourth District, Sam Shore. State Senator, William Schmidt.

Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich. United States Senator, James A. Ayers. Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey. State Treasurer, Leonard Forscher. Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich. State Auditor, O. McSwain.

Massachusetts.

Governor, Lewis Marks. Lieut. Governor, Albert Odell. U. S. Senator, John J. Balliam. Treasurer, Winfield A. Dwyer. Auditor, Emma P. Hutchins. Attorney General, Max Lerner. Secretary of State, Harry J. Canter.

Ohio.

Canton, Stark County State Senator, 41st District, Carl Guilford. State Assemblyman, 21st District, Peter Plohler.

FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY: OHIO

Allen County Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Edwin Blank. Representative to the General Assembly, Corbin N. Shook. Sheriff, B. K. McKercher. County Auditor, C. E. Thompson. County Commissioner, Karl W. Frey. County Treasurer, Frank Clay. County Recorder, L. L. Landis. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl B. Blank. Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. Kelley.

WASHINGTON J. L. Freeman, candidate United States senate of the Farmer-Labor Party.

PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:

Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois. S. Hammersmark, for congressman from 7th congressional district. Mathilda Kalousek, congresswoman for 8th congressional district. Elizabeth Griffin, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.

New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill. Attorney General, Arthur S. Leeds. State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

(Manhattan) Assembly 6th District, Benjamin Lifschitz. Assembly 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly 17th District, Julius Cockind. Assembly 18th District, Abraham Markoff. Congress 13th District, Charles Krumbein. Congress 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress 20th District, William W. Weinstein. Senate 14th District, Elmer T. Allison.

(Bronx) Assembly 3rd Dist., Elias Marks. Assembly 4th District, Isadore Steiner. Assembly 5th District, Charles Zimmerman. Assembly 7th District, Joseph Boruchowitz. Congress 23rd District, Mollsey J. Olgin.

(Brooklyn) Assembly 6th District, George Primoff. Assembly 14th District, Samuel Nesin. Assembly 23rd District, Fannie Warshafsky. Congress 10th District, Bertram D. Wolfe. Senate 7th District, Morris Rosen.

Connecticut.

Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieut. Governor, Edward Masako. Comptroller, John Gombos. Sec'y. of State, Jane H. Feldman. Treas. J. Wolff.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

U. M. W. LOCAL AN EXAMPLE TO PROGRESSIVES

Real Support to Many Labor Measures

By GEORGE BROWN

Worker Correspondent.

W. BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 30.—Our local of the U. M. W., Local No. 2230, sets an example for our sister local unions in the U. M. W. A. and in the rest of the labor movement in America. Take for example what a local union can do when its members become real active. Our local was the first one to start a fight against, and call a conference to fight the bills that were against the foreign-born workers before the last congress.

Assessment to Aid British.

We called a conference in our territory on the question of the British miners' strike. We assessed ourselves \$1.00 every two weeks. 40 per cent goes to the British miners, 60 per cent goes to the miners in our own district to fight the Pittsburgh coal company and other coal companies for trying to force our brothers to work on the 1917 scale by starving and terrorizing them. We also recently sent \$49.00 to the British miners from a picnic which we had two weeks ago.

On the question of the Passaic textile strike, we also participated in the raising of the money for the Passaic textile strikers. At the same time we helped to organize the Passaic textile relief conference in the Brownsville section. Our local alone raised over \$70.00 for the Passaic strike.

The members of our local union realize that we workers must have independent political action. That is to have a political party which will oppose the democratic party and the republican party and which will be able to fight in behalf of the whole labor movement, so when the West Brownsville Trades Council called a conference in Washington county to organize such an affair our local union elected a committee to attend this conference which was held recently at Charleroi.

We also donated \$20.00 to the conference for the carrying on of work to build up a Washington county labor party in this section of the country.

This local union stands one hundred per cent for John Brophy who is now opposing John L. Lewis in the coming elections in the U. M. W. A. It also stands behind all followers of John Brophy who are opposing the machine and who are for the building up of the union.

Ladies' Garment Union Issues Periodical to Help Organize Workers

By a Worker Correspondent.

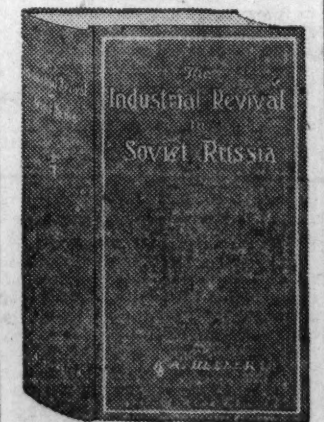
The Ladies' Garment Worker, published by the joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers in Chicago, has made its appearance. It is a neatly printed four-page sheet which aims "to uncover the injustices committed by the so-called operators of the ladies' garment industry, meaning the employers."

The snappy little sheet is militant and cannot fail to be of great service in the union's aim to bring every tailor employed on ladies' clothes into the organization.

In addition to articles about conditions in the non-union shops and other matters that are of particular interest to the garment workers, the international aspects of the class struggle are introduced.

The first number of the Ladies' Garment Worker is good. We wish it success. Garment workers who see this notice and have not yet secured a copy of the little paper are invited to write to the offices of the I. L. G. W. U., 328 W. Van Buren street.

For a record of the results of the NEP instituted by LENIN in 1921 read



THE INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN SOVIET RUSSIA

160 pages, 10c

A Good Time for a Good Cause Promised Sunday, at Walsh Hall

By a Worker Correspondent.

Did you make arrangements to attend the great affair of the I. L. D. this Sunday, at Walsh Hall? Better get your tickets now. A good time, a wonderful concert, Russian and American dances to the tune of Kissin's Union Orchestra and many other attractions are offered.

Charles Cline, for 13 years a prisoner in a Texas jail will speak. Come and hear him.

Remember the date and place: Sunday, October 3, at 6:30 p. m. at Walsh Hall, cor. Milwaukee and Noble.

PORTO RICANS IMPORTED FOR COTTON FIELDS

Suffer Awful Misery in Arizona Valley

By WILLIAM O'BRIEN

(Worker Correspondent)

PHOENIX, Ariz., Sept. 23 (By Mail)—The Cotton Growers' Association is importing Porto Rican labor, men, women and children into the valley to pick cotton. But the promises made them are not lived up to and the workers are suffering such terrible conditions that they are forced to appeal to the Phoenix Central Labor Council for aid.

Report Children Dead of Exposure. The Labor Hall was packed with them, a pitiful sight. Babies in arms of sick and homeless mothers. They walked into Phoenix from different parts of the valley in search of food, shelter and medical attention for the sick women and children. Three or four children are reported to have died from exposure and hunger.

At a special meeting of the Central Labor Council, Brother Chavez of the Porto Ricans who speaks good English explained the situation:

Labor Agents Lied.

"The agents of the Cotton Growers contracted with us in Porto Rico that we were to get \$2 a day and a house to live in, all children over ten years to get the same pay. But many picked cotton for three days with nothing to eat, drinking water from ditches and living along the canal banks without shelter. Children became sick from exposure. No medical attention was available.

"We were sold like sheep to the farmers who paid only one and a quarter cents per pound, and could not average over 25 pounds a day. Therefore we are forced to leave and appeal to our fellow workers for aid and assistance to return to our homes."

Shiploads Coming.

Brother Chavez reports that several hundred are already in the valley, another thousand on the way and a ship about to leave Porto Rico with a thousand more. The agents show them pictures of nice houses where they are supposed to live to trick them into signing up.

There are many mechanics, carpenters, bricklayers, printers and painters among them, and undoubtedly the Chamber of Commerce hoped to fight the building trades with them as strike breakers, but the Porto Ricans are not that kind of stuff.

Mexicans were previously imported and abused the same way, but since the Calles government exists they are going back to Mexico, not coming.

For Sale:

200 ACRE FARM in the Ozarks. Good living can be made with goats or hogs. \$1200.00 cash by owner. F. A. Smith, Ozark, Ark.

MINE INSPECTION IN PENNSYLVANIA ONLY A PRETENSE

Company and Inspector Work Hand in Hand

By ZERO, Worker Correspondent.

DAISTOWN, Pa., Sept. 30.—There are laws made by the Pennsylvania legislature to protect the life and limbs of coal miners. But these laws are not observed. There are state mine inspectors whose duty it is to see that such laws are obeyed. But they do not do their duty. This story tells how and why.

448 Injured in Six Months. Vesta Mine No. 4 is a dangerous mine. In the first six months of this year there were 448 miners who received first aid in the company hospital. Some of them are now beyond any aid.

There was much carelessness in spite of the "safety first" slogan of the company. So a few weeks ago when the company started to do some badly needed cleaning of side swipers, pulling down of bad roof, taking down loose coal, posting up manway at places and so on, we wondered what was coming off. We didn't have to wait long.

Knew Inspector Was Coming. One fine morning assistant mine foremen and fire bosses were rushing from place to place and instructing the men to put their places in as safe condition as possible, as the state mine inspector was coming.

The inspector came around with some of the mine officials and went away again. But he saw the mine only where the company wanted him to see it. He did not see any place else and apparently did not want to see any place else.

Very Easily Satisfied. He never saw the dangerous places, the place where a few weeks ago four men riding on the man trip were hurt by a fall of loose roof coal. He did not see the place where a man was killed by loose rock. He did not see the place where another man was squeezed by a loaded wagon and died after three months of suffering in the company hospital.

But the point of the incident is: How in hell do the bosses know when the mine inspector is coming? Is there a connection between the state mine inspector's office and the coal company?

It is plain that the state and the coal operators work hand in hand and the inspection is merely bluff to whitewash the company, for the miners derive no real benefit from it.

It is also plain that this will continue until the miners themselves elect the inspectors and the union supervises their work.

THE AMERICAN



COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

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Party Organization

Constitution, organizational charts, etc. 15 cents

Fourth National Convention

Resolutions, Theses, etc., of the 4th convention held in Chicago, Aug. 1925. 50 cents

UNITED WORKERS' PRESS PICNIC

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Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

CLOTHING UNION HOLDS FAST ON PICKET LINES

Vigilance Needed as the Bosses Face Crisis

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 30.—While the cloakmakers' general strike committee announced last night that union officials have been invited to attend a conference of all factors of the cloak industry at the office of Raymond V. Ingersoll, impartial chairman, in the hope of settling the present strike of 40,000, it firmly denied all reports current yesterday that any informal conferences have been held or any tentative settlements have been reached with cloak manufacturers.

Striking cloakmakers are warned not to be diverted by these reports, from continuous activity on the picket line or other strict adherence to their various duties. It was pointed out that, at the present crucial period in the strike with manufacturers unable to obtain any sizable amount of production, it was important not to relax any vigilance on the picket line.

About 150 cloak strikers were arraigned before Magistrate Harry Gordon in Jefferson Market court on charges of congregating in the garment zone. Many received \$3 or \$5 fines which were paid by the union. Among those arrested yesterday were Charles Zimmerman, vice-chairman of the general strike committee, and Elias Marks, secretary of the general picket committee. Both Zimmerman and Marks were discharged.

New York Library Workers' Union Petition Mayor and City Council

NEW YORK.—(FP)—The Literary Employees' Union composed of employees of the New York Public Library and its branches and claiming to have the support of the Central Trades and Labor Council, sent yesterday to Mayor Walker and other members of the board of estimate a petition asking that the city government take over control of the library and all its branches and administer them under civil service regulations. The appeal complains of favoritism under present methods of management and asks equalization of salaries for employees in Queens and Richmond who perform a similar line of duties with those in Manhattan and Brooklyn who receive higher pay.

Boston Raincoat Workers' Striking
BOSTON.—(FP)—Boston's 1,000 raincoat workers are striking to get a 42-hour, 5-day week instead of 44 hours in 6 days. The workers are affiliated with the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers union.

WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.
8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins; C. F. Lowrie, Secretary of Farmers-Labor Exchange, Subject: "Farmers Co-operate with Consumers."
8:15 to 9:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children.
9:30—The Broadway String Trio; Vella Cook; Harold Grossman, Little Joe Warner, Clarence Sullivan.
9:30—Alamo Cafe.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM DISCUSSED AT BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH.

The discussion at the Trades Union Congress on the question of industrial unionism versus "One Big Union" requires a certain understanding of the structure of some of the British unions.

At first sight, it might appear that the One Big Union idea is the most thoro, and the most "Left." This, however, is by no means the case; and, at a congress where so much cowardice was shown by leaders, and where the big mechanical voting powers were wielded in their favor, it is some consolation to know that the idea of one union for each industry gained the congresses' approval by 2,164,000 to 1,650,000.

The One Big Union was defended by several reactionaries—not by craft union reactionaries, so much as by the representatives of the "general workers' unions."

Unions of Skilled Labor.
Like most countries where capitalist development began early, the first union of Britain were unions of skilled workers. During years these organizations grew and thrived. In the meantime, however, the growing improvement in the productive technical apparatus introduced into industry an increasing number of unskilled. The unskilled workers—the vendors of raw labor power—were looked upon with a certain contempt by the skilled toilers, who had not the sense to realize that increasing mechanical efficiency was undermining their own position as skilled men. The unskilled were not admitted to most of the older craft unions.

Then came the great forward movement of the 1880's, culminating in the great dock strike of 1888. At this period were born the organizations of unskilled workers, which were the parents of the present unions of general workers. These unions admitted to membership the unskilled laborers who were debarred from entry into the older craft bodies.

Mass Unions.
Thus there have grown up in Britain unions which organize masses of workers in all industries. The two principal ones are the Workers' Union and the General and Municipal Workers' Union. The Transport Workers' Union has also now broadened its field and admits general workers also.

As in most industries, the skilled workers were already organized, the members of these general unions are, in great majority, the unskilled workers in those industries where the craft unions do not cater for them. Thus we have the spectacle of these great mass unions, competing with the older unions for membership. The general workers' unions are not industrial unions, as they confine their field to no single industry, but accept recruits from any branch of production.

Industrial Unions.
Besides the craft unions and the general workers' unions, there are also industrial unions, such as the miners. Thus the three forms of unionism exist.

The general workers' unions have been permeated with a most reactionary ideology, and count among their leaders the worst of the opponents of the left wing. The lack of homogeneity, which must prevail in

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

Auto Body Workers Continue Strike for Union in Elizabeth

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 30.—(FP)

—Mass picketing of the Hays-Hunt body plant of Durant Motor corporation has begun to make the strike of body workers effective. A mass meeting of the Hays-Hunt and Durant workers voted a general walk-out in sympathy with the upholsterers and trimmers who have been on strike for two weeks. There are 2,000 workers in the plants involved. Mass strike meetings are held daily. The strikers demand recognition of their union, reinstatement of discharged active union workers and recognition of shop committees.

The upholsterers and trimmers are organized in Local 13 and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, to which they are appealing for aid. The strike is backed by A. F. of L. Organizer Edward McGrady and New Jersey State Federation of Labor officials: Henry Hillers, J. H. Connolly and Hugh Reilly. The Flint Motors corporation is having its bodies made at the Hays-Hunt plant along with various Durant cars.

Push Labor Party in Ohio

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Labor unions, individual radicals and others interested in the formation of a labor party in Ohio have formed a temporary state committee and have named Nicholas Klein, Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati as the acting state secretary. The mine workers are showing a great interest.

MISMANAGEMENT AND SOUTHERN CHEAP LABOR COMPETITION ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR TEXTILE SLUMP

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

That easy profits from cheap labor encourage backwardness in management is shown in the story of the cotton industry in Fall River, Mass. A Wall Street Journal article on this greatest textile center holds lack of managerial initiative quite as much as southern competition responsible for the depression which has made part-time and unemployment characteristic of the last four or five years.

"Fall River mills," says the journal, "have been developed, financed and managed by local interests to a much greater extent than other manufacturing centers. With little new blood from the outside, a policy of nepotism over a period of years has in numerous cases dulled the initiative of managements. When they could afford to do so the mills did not change their machinery and manufacturing methods to meet the new demands."

Less than \$1,000 a year. Wages in Fall River cotton mills in 1914, the journal shows, averaged only \$430 for the entire year's work. In only one year since has the average reached \$1,000. That was in 1920, when mill workers earned an average of \$1,065. In 1924, the last year covered by the Wall Street Journal, the annual wage fell to \$923.

In spite of these extremely low wages, less than the barest family subsistence, and in spite of operations in the last few years running as low as 50 per cent of capacity, Fall River dividends continue. In 1920 they rose to \$11,095,800, more than nine times the pre-war figure; and in 1924, with operations throttled down to half of capacity, Fall River cotton mill dividends were 85 per cent above 1924.

Dividend Figures.
Figures showing for each year since 1914 the value of Fall River cotton mill products, the wages paid, and dividends are:

Fall River Cotton Mills	Value of Products	Total Wages	Total Dividends
1914.....	\$ 49,516,027	\$13,081,876	\$1,225,793
1915.....	45,392,734	13,707,868	1,145,159
1916.....	66,374,214	15,726,973	2,373,494
1917.....	12,143,372	18,581,436	4,331,361
1918.....	118,376,983	20,252,789	6,146,286
1919.....	138,783,717	25,997,711	4,935,145
1920.....	149,223,703	31,002,421	11,095,800
1921.....	67,860,675	24,242,106	3,904,375
1922.....	91,752,556	26,214,713	3,605,300
1923.....	100,875,526	28,618,736	3,491,544
1924.....	60,982,713	18,980,407	2,271,450

The board has recognized the right of the independent union to which these B. & M. employees have affiliated to act as their spokesmen in summoning the company's representatives to explain why the new law has been ignored.

Cooldge Finally Rules.
If the board is unable to adjust the grievance—if the company does not back down and reinstate the men and recognize their right to enter an actual labor union—then the case will go forward to an emergency board to be appointed by the president. This last tribunal will issue a report urging settlement according to its own findings of fact.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT

RACIAL BIAS AT WISCONSIN "U", HEBREWS CHARGE

President Glenn Frank Will Investigate

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 30.—There will be no racial prejudice at the University of Wisconsin and complaints of racial discrimination will be investigated by President Glenn Frank personally as an outgrowth of claims made by Milwaukee hebrews that Alex Stern had been denied a position in the university library because of his faith, it was learned today.

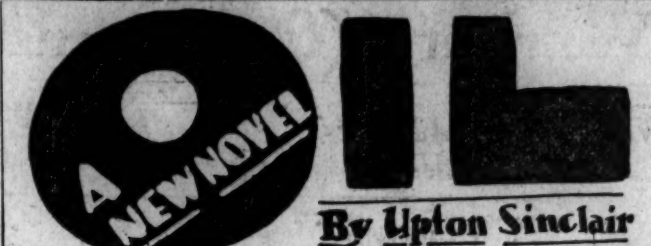
High Recommendations.
Stern, a student at the university from Milwaukee, applied for a library position with high recommendations from M. S. Dudgeon, Milwaukee public librarian. Dudgeon received a reply from Miss Alice V. King, university employment officer, which is alleged to have declared, "No Jewish students are acceptable."

Refused To Comment.
Miss King, when interviewed today, refused to comment on the letter she is said to have written. She declared she had not communicated with Stern and that her correspondence had been with Mr. Dudgeon only. She asserted that any information must come from President Frank.

President Frank was emphatic in his declaration that there can be no racial or religious discrimination at the university and that no such policy exists in any branch of the university.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—(FP)—300 union loom fixers and weavers of the Solway Dyeing & Bleaching Co. are striking against wage reductions. The plant makes men's shirts. The workers are organized in the United Textile Workers.

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—Janitors in San Francisco public schools ask for a raise of \$15 a month instead of the \$5 raise granted several weeks ago.



(Copyright, 1924, by Upton Sinclair)

These things go by contraries, and the girl who landed Bunny did so because she did not try. The family of Henrietta Ashleigh had had money for generations, and so could afford to look down upon it, and all those who sought it. This was the way to impress Bunny, who was aware that his money was painfully new. Never would he attain to the aggressive self-assurance of his sister; he was looking for something better than himself, and for a while he found it in the Ashleighs, with their perfect manners and well trained servants and mansion full of the debris of culture.

Henrietta was tall and slender, gentle, soft of voice, and reserved to the point of primness. Her mother had just died, and for a year she wore black, which of course was very conspicuous. She was high church Episcopal, and on Sunday mornings wore long kid gloves and carried a little prayer-book and hymnal joined together, bound in black leather with a gold border. She took Bunny to church and he learned that one does not have to take ancient Hebrew mythology with vulgar literalness, but may have its symbolic meaning explained by a white-haired old gentleman with a trace of English accent.

What Henrietta meant to Bunny was a refuge from the anguish and tumult of illegitimate desire. He fled to her as to a saint, and madonna alive and visible upon a college campus. She was far above the glaring crudeness of the smart set; she did not use paint nor powder—nothing so common as perspiration would presume to appear on her delicately chiseled nose. You might dream of kissing her, but it would remain a dream; she would call you "Mr. Ross" during the first six months of your acquaintance, and after that she would call you "Arnold," finding it dignified, perhaps because of Matthew. So long as you knew and truly appreciated her, you would make the highest grades in class, and, as the little black and gold prayer-book phrased it, "honor and obey the civil authorities, and submit yourself to all your governors, teachers, spiritual pastors and masters."

Bunny went up to Paradise for his Christmas holidays, and there was the first word from Paul, a plain card, bearing the stamp of the American Expeditionary Force, but no place; no picture post-card with "Scenes in Urkusk" or "Camel-sleigh on the Volga," or anything like that. "Dear Ruth," it said: "Just a line to let you know that I am well and everything is all right. I have received three letters from you. Please write often. We are busy and I am having an interesting time. Give my love to all the family and to Bunny and Mr. Ross. Affectionately, Paul."

Ruth had had this treasure for several days, and there was no telling how many times she had read it, and studied every word on both sides. It seemed to Bunny a cold and unsatisfactory note, but he did not say so to Ruth; he asked Dad about it, and Dad said there would necessarily be a great deal of censoring of soldier's mail, and Paul had probably written this bare message to make sure it got through. Why did there have to be so much censoring? Bunny asked; and Dad answered that these were ticklish times, and the army had to protect itself against enemy propaganda.

Dad had been reading a magazine article which explained what was happening in the world. The German and Austrian empires had come down with a crash, and that was a great triumph for democracy. But now the friends of democracy had a second big job to do, which was to crush the wild beast of Bolshevism. They were starving it by a blockade on every front, and wherever the well-behaved and respectable Russians had set up a government on the borders, the allies were helping them with money and supplies. General Denikin had taken possession of south Russia; on the west a lot of new states had been set up; on the north, at Archangel, an anti-Bolshevik group was making headway under British and American protection. As to Siberia, there had been a Socialist government, holding over from the Kerensky days; but these Socialists were a lot of talkers and now they had been kicked out and replaced by a real fighting man, Admiral Kolchak, who had once commanded the Tsar's fleet. It was this he-admiral the allies were backing to run Siberia, and our troops were there to keep the railroad open for him. Of course the Bolsheviks and their sympathizers in this country were making a fuss about it, and telling all the lies they could; that was why we had to have a censorship, said Dad.

Bunny accepted this explanation without question. He had been in a training-camp for seven months, and had acquired the military point of view. He was keenly alert to the danger of Bolshevik propaganda and determined that if ever he ran into any of it, he would hasten to denounce it. So innocent was he, and so little aware of the subtlety of the enemy—he never dreamed that he was at this time absorbing the poison; and—of all places in the world—in one of the class rooms of his most Christian and conservative university.

It was hard on a poor overworked university president. Dr. Cowper's most trusted dean had engaged this young instructor, upon recommendation of high-up Y. M. C. A. authorities. The young man had been doing relief work in Saloniki, and was the son of a prominent Methodist pastor; he bore the name of Daniel Webster Irving, and how was anyone to imagine that a man with such a name might be suffering from political shell-shock?

This young instructor was subtle in his method; he did not say anything that could be pinned down on him, but would sow his seeds of doubt by asking questions and advising students to "think for themselves." There are always in every college class one or more "sore-heads," the sons of unorthodox parents; one in Bunny's class was an avowed "rationalist," and another had a Russian name. All that a teacher had to do was to let these fellows ask questions, and quickly the whole group would be wandering in a maze, demoralized by what the Japanese government in its control of education describes as "dangerous thoughts."

President Wilson had gone to Europe, in order to bring about the reign of justice he had promised. He was having a triumphal progress through England and France, and our newspapers were full of the wonders of what he was about to achieve. But in Mr. Irving's class Bunny heard it pointed out that the president had dropped from mention the most important of his "fourteen points," the demand for "freedom of the seas." Could it be that this had been the price of British support for his program? And then, more startling yet, Bunny learned that the secret treaties which the allies had signed among themselves were now laid on the peace table, and made the basis of jealous bickerings. Bunny had never forgotten about those treaties, how Dad had assured Paul that they would turn out to be Bolshevik forgeries. But here the allies were admitting them to be genuine, and furthermore, setting out to enforce them, regardless of any promises of fair play which President Wilson had made to the Germans!

(To Be Continued)

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WILLIAM F. DUNNE.....Business Manager
MORITZ J. LOEB.....

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European Intrigue—The Menace of Imperialist War

Hard on the heels of the Briand-Stresemann love feast comes the meeting aboard an Italian warship of Sir Austen Chamberlain and Mussolini.

While nominally maintaining friendly relations with France, the menace of the proposed Franco-German pact forces Great Britain to make a counter-move which the recent activity of Italy in the Mediterranean area also make necessary.

British imperialism finds its lines of communication to India and China endangered by the Spanish-Italian alliance which demands Italian participation in governing Tangier, from which Gibraltar can be made impotent as a British base controlling the western entrance to the Mediterranean and by the development of air and submarine methods of warfare which place Cyprus and Malta, its intermediate naval bases, at the mercy of a powerful centrally situated Mediterranean power such as Italy is.

To play Italy against France and France against Italy without breaking with either is the present problem of British diplomacy.

Great Britain already has agreed to a division of Abyssinia with Italy to placate the latter power, but Italian imperialists ambitions do not end there. They contemplate expansion eastward and the Balkan question likewise will be one of the major topics of conversation between Chamberlain and Mussolini. The Italian minister to Albania and the foreign minister of Bulgaria are coming to Rome to consult with Mussolini after his conference with Chamberlain.

Herein lies the greatest immediate danger for the Soviet Union. If Great Britain can engineer an Italian offensive against Turkey, in which Bulgaria and other Balkan nations would take part, the Soviet Union frontiers would be endangered. In addition, the Soviet Union could not remain passive in the event of an offensive against Turkey by western imperialist powers.

In all probability Great Britain will also try to get Italy's endorsement of her activities in Poland where both French and British diplomacy has suffered a defeat with the signing of the new Soviet Union-Lithuanian treaty which sustains the right of Lithuania to Vilna and is thus a challenge to the league of nations. Not since the early days of 1914 has there been such feverish activity in the European foreign offices.

The alignments for the next world war are being made. Only the Communist International and the Red International of Labor Unions point out to the world's working class the imminent danger of a new war, call upon the labor movement to organize to prevent imperialist war and point out the only way it can be prevented—by the unity of the world labor movement and militant struggle on all fronts.

Henry Ford—the A. F. of L.'s Messiah

Trade union leaders, according to interviews secured by the Federated Press, hail the five-day week announcement of Henry Ford as a victory for organized labor.

This, of course, means that Henry Ford is regarded by these leaders as a friend of workers—a good employer.

Secretary Davison of the International Association of Machinists hails the Ford five-day week as "taking up of the slack in employment in the industry."

Nothing could be farther from the truth. As a matter of fact, the Ford plants have been running on a five-day basis for a long time during which every conceivable device for increasing production has been tried out on the working force.

The experiments have been successful—albeit many of the patients have died from the operation—and for months before the recent announcement Ford's plants have been getting a six-day output in five days.

More than that, it is stated by Ford's technicians that it will be possible to get with the five-day week a full six-day production with a SMALLER force of workers.

What becomes of the theory that the five-day week as established in Ford's plants reduces unemployment?

The Federated Press correspondent falls into the same error when he characterizes Ford's plan as a "decision to pass employment around by establishing the five-day working week."

Even Ford himself does not pretend that he is trying to reduce unemployment.

The "good employer" theory as it affects the viewpoint of A. F. of L. officials is well illustrated by the following paragraph from a Washington dispatch dealing with the Ford announcement:

At headquarters of the American Federation of Labor the Ford announcement was hailed with pleasure. It gave President Green the opportunity to open the annual convention October 4 in Detroit with the assertion that in that citadel of non-unionism one of the vital reforms advocated thruout its history by The Federation had just been triumphant.

The bankrupt character of the Federation leadership, when we recall that it decided against undertaking an organization campaign in the automobile industry. Yet now it calls Ford's plan a victory for organized labor.

The contrary is true and in making these statements the leaders of the trade unions are playing directly into the hands of Ford's modified company union and others more pronouncedly inimical to the trade union movement.

There are at least 19,000 Ford workers—readers of the shop bulletin issued by the Communist nucleus in the Ford plant—who will curse when they read the trucking tributes to Ford by A. F. of L. officials.

From Portland to Detroit

WHAT Samuel Gompers always referred to as "that great parliament of American labor"—the convention of the American Federation of Labor—opens its forty-sixth annual session on October 4 in Detroit.

It will be dominated by the most reactionary officialdom of the most reactionary labor movement in the world. The convention will reflect only in a distorted form the needs of the American workingclass.

It will make its own review of its own activities, its own estimate of the status of the American labor movement, draw its own conclusions, put forward its own program as the program of American labor.

IN the last year large sections of the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor have made a long step towards agreement with American capitalism. The official movement has abandoned even purely trade union struggles almost entirely. "Worker-employer co-operation" has been ever on its lips. Mass opposition to this policy is developing slowly but surely.

There has been a certain continuity in the policy of A. F. of L. officialdom for the last four years. Its causes and its effects on the mass of the American workingclass must be determined in order that they may be counteracted effectively.

THESE articles are an attempt to describe the American labor movement as it is under the leadership of A. F. of L. officialdom, to determine the strength of the two currents—to the right from above, to the left from below—and to estimate the possibilities for our party and the left wing in the near immediate period.

ARTICLE THREE By WM. F. DUNNE.

WHAT is the situation in the trade union movement and how far has the non-strike worker-cooperation policy of officialdom had its reflection in the rank and file of the trade union movement?

One of the indications of the militancy of the trade union membership is the number of strikes and the number of strikes particularly in a period of industrial activity such as has been noticeable in the United States from the latter part of 1922 until today (with certain minor fluctuations). The record of strikes for this period is as follows:

	1922	1923	1924	1925
Building	113	206	267	309
Clothing	215	357	223	191
Furniture	4	12	34	37
Iron & Steel	10	10	7	4
Leather	17	17	5	2
Lumber	10	19	6	6
Metal Trades	82	111	57	42
Mining	49	159	177	92
Paper Mfg.	12	16	6	4
Printing & Pub.	56	19	12	10
Shipping	4	6	1	—
Slaughtering	6	11	14	—
Stone Work	51	15	15	10
Textiles	115	134	79	114
Tobacco	12	16	12	3
Transportation	67	30	18	—

(Figures taken from the American Labor Year Book for 1925).

THERE are some facts that must be considered when estimating the significance of these figures. In general there is a progressive decline in the number of strikes and this is strong evidence of a decrease in the militancy of the masses—organized and unorganized—because these figures cover both.

The building trades are not decisive because it is a decentralized and fluctuating industry but even here there has been a great decrease as compared with 1919-20-21 when there were 473, 521, 533 strikes respectively.

THE clothing trades, where there is great dislocation of the industry due to increase in contracting and a shift to small towns outside the big centers, and where the workers are the most class conscious, shows a big progressive decrease.

The same is true of mining. In the soft coal industry the southern non-union fields now are producing the greater amount of coal, there has been a big shift of the industry, constant violations of the Jacksonville agreement by the mine owners, but the number of strikes is the lowest (with the sole exception of 1923) since 1916. (The anthracite strike will be dealt with later).

THE author's premise is that the trade union movement with its present policy and leadership has entered a period of decay and submits a number of important facts to prove his case.

Quoting the bulletin issued by the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor on the "The Present Situation of the Labor Movement" which was based upon replies received in answer

The C. P. S. U. and the Opposition Block

By N. BUCHARIN.

(Continued from previous issue)

THESE are the super-clever theoretical arguments with which Comrade Ossovsky seeks to justify the demand for freedom to form fractions. If you want one party only in the country, he says, and there are various interests to be considered, then strive to give "freedom" to those who protect the interests of the rich peasantry and the capitalists. It is difficult to defend the interests of the rich peasantry and the capitalists within the confines of our party constitution. Let us open the door, and you will have a fraction of NEP-men, a fraction of the petty bourgeoisie, and all this together will be called the C. P. S. U. Then the dictatorship will flourish in our country, for then the party will correspond to a workers' and peasants' state. Strictly speaking, we could go even further in the same direction. Presently he will be saying: "Workers' Peasants' and NEP-men's State." Then everything will be in the best of order. Workers' Peasants' NEP-men's State. Workers' Peasants' NEP-men's Party. One sole party in the whole country, and everything in perfect order. (Laughter.) You will now understand what lies at the bottom of all this. The fractional groups in our party are naturally based upon various social currents, and if we permit the formation of fractional groups, if we permit the existence of fractions, then the next stage will be nothing more nor less than the legalization of other parties.

AN example: There is a Medvedev fraction, whose standpoint has been made known to you in an article published in the Pravda. (See Inprocorr, Vol. 6, No. 54, July 29, 1925, p. 904, "The Right Danger in our Party.") Comrade Medvedev demands that our state industry be placed in the hands of the concession capitalists, and that the Comintern and the R. I. L. U. be liquidated; he demands the immediate affiliation to the Amsterdam International; he demands the cessation of all discussion on the peasantry, for the peasantry is the "dreary village." This is a well-developed Menshevik program.

WE are told that we should grant freedom to this legitimate view, to this fraction. Do they not call themselves, seriously, the "Workers' Opposition"? It does not matter that they want to dissolve the Comintern and perform other revolutionary work-

to a questionnaire sent to "labor of officials of high rank" the leading query being: "Does your experience reveal a rather general state of indifference on the part of the rank and file of organized workers?" Epstein says:

Twenty-two of the twenty-six answers received unequivocally declared that their experience reveals a general state of indifference at the present time more pronounced than ever before.

THE reasons given by these union officials for the apathy they encountered are in themselves proof of the charges made by the Communists, i. e. that the present labor leadership has no understanding of the problems of the labor movement, that it has nothing but the most superficial view of the period and that where it is not merely superficial it is reactionary and without any program except that of dependence upon the capitalist class. I quote again:

IN explaining the causes of this inertia, the labor leaders blamed the present stagnation upon themselves, upon the war, business conditions, on the automobile, the radio, the desire for pleasure, jazz, the movies, games, good times, the bad times, President Coolidge, the ignorance of the workers, the Communists, the autocratic and corrupt management of the unions, the gross materialism of the labor movement, the capitalist press, the lack of a labor press, the Church, the general disillusionment and the like.

IN other words there were just as many reasons given as there were labor leaders questioned and with one or two exceptions which we may be sure represented a negligibly small minority of the labor officials replying to the questionnaire, the answers are a complete confession of bankruptcy. The replies read like a symposium on "What's Wrong With the World" written by a collection of hell-fire evangelists.

But the lack of interest in union activities on the part of the rank and file noted by these officials is a fact—a dangerous but obvious fact which demands the most serious attention and a remedy.

A FEW concrete illustrations will show that union attendance is at what is probably the lowest ebb reached in years. The Chicago two local unions of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees have a total membership of 20,000. Yet it is on rare occasions that the attendance at a meeting is in excess of 100.

A local union of machinists helps where members are employed in the largest and worst paid shops in the city of Chicago, and which has a total membership of around 600, has an average attendance of 15 or 20.

IN the building trades the local union meetings are little more than committee sessions unless there is some matter of unusual importance.

Even in the local meetings of the United Mine Workers of America, where attendance has always been on a far higher average than in the rest of the trade unions, reliable reports state that attendance is now at a minimum in spite of the bad external conditions and the interest in the struggle now going on inside the union. This is especially true in the anthracite district.

THE conventions of important state federations of labor held this year—Illinois, New York, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan—have witnessed triumphs of reaction and as a consequence have been as dead as the proverbial herring.

Almost all of them have been greeted by the chamber of commerce in the convention city and as a correspondent who attended the Illinois convention writes, quoting a reporter working for a capitalist sheet, "It is almost impossible to tell this gathering from a meeting of the chamber of commerce."

(To Be Continued)

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH FUND IS PROTECTION AGAINST RED TAPE AND CAPITALIST INSURANCE FAKERS

The irony of history pursues the reformer of today like it did King Midas of old—whatever he touches turns into gold; but into gold for the ruling class, and into gall and wormwood for the workers.

The prohibition (of the democratic party), the trade unionism (of Havelock Wilson), the socialism (of Marshal Pilsudski) no matter what their origin, today they belong to the most valued assets of capitalism, worth more to its bullion and minted gold in the world.

Likewise with workmen's compensation and insurance. Since the employer needn't fear a suit for damages to pay out of his own pocket he cares still less about the loss of life and limb of "his" workers (observe the increasing disasters in coal mines, oil production, railroad, steel etc.). And how many workers pass successfully the miles and mazes of red tape that are wound about these state departments! And how many millions of dollars do the workers pay every year in legal and illegal graft!

No Red Tape.

In the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund there is no red tape. It is conducted all the way thru by working men who know what delay means to a suffering fellow worker; and there is no graft. The highest paid officer of this organization of 53,000 members receives a weekly wage of \$50 for 44 hours' work a week.

Be Prepared.

Workers! Be prepared! Steadily growing this it is—as the table points out—this, the only mutual aid society which is open to class conscious workers, is not growing fast enough to fight against the two fronts of fake state insurance and fraudulent trade union insurance.

Workers! Join! Protect yourselves! Meet some of the class conscious fellow workers in your town! There is probably one of the many English speaking branches of this organization right near where you live. Write to the main office for information, or to THE DAILY WORKER, or ask your friend who is a member.

The Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund is an organ of self-protection of the working class. Founded in the year 1884, it has now more than 57,000 members in 346 branches in 23 states of this country. It paid till December 31, 1925, to its members: For sick benefit, \$5,469,781.81; for death benefit, \$3,481,871.10; together, \$11,951,152.91.

Total assets on Dec. 31, 1925, \$2,530,781.96.

The society organ, "Solidarity," is free for every member.

Rules for Initiation. Men and women of the working class, who are in good health, not under 16 nor over 45 years of age, may join the organization.

Women can be insured for death benefit only.

Initiation Fee: \$1.00. Age 16 to 20 years, \$3.00; age 20 to 30 years, \$4.00; age 30 to 40 years, \$5.00; age 40 to 45 years, \$7.00.

Assessments for the NATIONAL FUND. Class I.A. per month \$1.65; Class II. per month \$1.15; Class III. per month 90 cents; Class IV. per month 40 cents.

Each branch decides upon its local assessments which pay for the administration of the branch and for the services of the branch physician free of charge.

1. Sick and accident benefits are payable as follows:

a) To members of Class I.A. \$15.00 per week for 40 weeks, and \$7.50 for another 40 weeks.

b) To members of the First Class, \$9.00 per week for 40 weeks, and \$4.50 for another 40 weeks.

c) To members of the Second Class, \$6.00 per week for 40 weeks, and \$3.00 for another 40 weeks.

2. A death benefit of \$250.00, uniform, regardless of class, sex, occupation, or age at entry, is payable to the legally entitled relatives, or to the appointed beneficiaries, after the death of a member.

The following table shows the status and growth of membership, benefits paid, and assets, on December 31 of the years listed therein.

At the End of the Year	Number of Branches	Number of Members	Paid for Sick and Death Benefit	Funds Invested in Real Estate, Banks, etc.
1890	41	3,171	\$35,014.00	\$6,062.00
1900	179	25,739	1,002,398.00	97,773.00
1910	271	45,267	3,236,004.00	438,501.00
1920	345	53,741	6,518,985.00	1,500,000.00
1925	346	57,115	11,951,152.91	2,530,781.96

Further information may be obtained from the main office: Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, No. 9 Seventh Street, Corner Third Avenue, New York City, as well as from the financial secretaries of the branches in whose territory the information is required.

AVERAGE RAILROAD WAGE DURING JUNE \$136.00; A SLIGHT INCREASE ALSO IN NUMBER OF MEN WORKING

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

A gain of 1.4 per cent in railroad employment between May and June brings the total number of rail workers at the half year mark to 1,833,621 or 51,925 ahead of June, 1925, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This June the railroads distributed \$249,055,495 in wages or about \$9,000,000 more than in 1925.

During the first half of 1926 the railroads employed an average of 1,772,375 workers. This means the railroad furnished about 27,274 more steady jobs than in the same period of 1925. Railroad wages for the half year total \$1,456,069,658 or \$7,996,117 more than the first six months last year. The employees so far this year received about 48.1 per cent of the railroad dollar, compared with 45.4 per cent the first half of 1925.

Dollar a Month More. The average wage of all railroad workers, including high-salaried executives, was \$136 in June, 1926, compared with \$135 a year previous. This slight gain the commission attributes to an increase in the average number of hours worked per employee. In the half year period the average employee earned \$322, compared with \$313 the first half of 1925. The gain is 1 per cent.

How typical railroad employees made out in the half year, compared with the first six months of 1925, appears in the following table:

6-Month Rail Wage	1925	1926
Clerks (class B)	\$767	\$775
Freight handlers	548	551
Track labor	447	438
Machinists	924	941
Elec. workers (class A)	968	983
Eight carmen	846	860
Common shop labor	480	484
Tele. and Telephoners	873	904
Engineers (freight)	1,516	1,556
Firemen (freight)	1,067	1,103
Conductors (freight)	1,336	1,368
Brakemen (freight)	1,000	1,017

Only in the case of the telegraphers and the engineers are the increases

SOME OF THE BRANCHES IN N. Y. AND N. J. OF THE W. S. AND D. B. SOCIETY

NEW JERSEY.

152 West New York—Sec., Wm. Scholz, 543 10th Street, Phys., Sigmond C. Braunstein, 424 13th St. Every fourth Saturday, 575 17th St.

NEW YORK.

33 Gloversville—Sec., Albert Jung, 18 North McNab Ave. Phys., R. J. Palmer, 25 Elm St. Every second Monday, Concordia Hall, cor. West and Fulton St.

3 Vonkers—Sec., Charles F. Casens, 43 Curran's Lane. Phys., Abraham M. Skern, 35 So. Broadway. Every last Monday, Hungarian Hall, 15 Warburton Ave.

MANHATTAN.

24 Harlem—Sec., Michael Precht, 320 E. 89th St. Phys., Hyman Cohen, 112 E. 85th St. Every fourth Monday; quarterly, fourth Sunday, 9 a. m., 243-247 E. 84th St.

157 East River—Sec., L. Graf, 509 E. 79th St. Phys., Oscar Rotter, 1078 Madison Ave. Every second Tuesday, 1407 Second Ave., Kaempfer's Hall.

QUEENS.

28 Astoria—Sec., Christ Vaupel, 3152 45th St., 30-50 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phys., M. Sternberg, 1010 Seneca Ave. Every fourth Sunday, at 9 a. m., Queens County Labor Lyceum, 785 Forest Ave., corner Putnam Ave.

the services of the branch physician free of charge.

1. Sick and accident benefits are payable as follows:

a) To members of Class I.A. \$15.00 per week for 40 weeks, and \$7.50 for another 40 weeks.

b) To members of the First Class, \$9.00 per week for 40 weeks, and \$4.50 for another 40 weeks.

c) To members of the Second Class, \$6.00 per week for 40 weeks, and \$3.00 for another 40 weeks.

2. A death benefit of \$250.00, uniform, regardless of class, sex, occupation, or age at entry, is payable to the legally entitled relatives, or to the appointed beneficiaries, after the death of a member.

The following table shows the status and growth of membership, benefits paid, and assets, on December 31 of the years listed therein.

At the End of the Year	Number of Branches	Number of Members	Paid for Sick and Death Benefit	Funds Invested in Real Estate, Banks, etc.
1890	41	3,171	\$35,014.00	\$6,062.00
1900	179	25,739	1,002,398.00	97,773.00
1910	271	45,267	3,236,004.00	438,501.00
1920	345	53,741	6,518,985.00	1,500,000.00
1925	346	57,115	11,951,152.91	2,530,781.96

Further information may be obtained from the main office: Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, No. 9 Seventh Street, Corner Third Avenue, New York City, as well as from the financial secretaries of the branches in whose territory the information is required.

AVERAGE RAILROAD WAGE DURING JUNE \$136.00; A SLIGHT INCREASE ALSO IN NUMBER OF MEN WORKING

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

A gain of 1.4 per cent in railroad employment between May and June brings the total number of rail workers at the half year mark to 1,833,621 or 51,925 ahead of June, 1925, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This June the railroads distributed \$249,055,495 in wages or about \$9,000,000 more than in 1925.

During the first half of 1926 the railroads employed an average of 1,772,375 workers. This means the railroad furnished about 27,274 more steady jobs than in the same period of 1925. Railroad wages for the half year total \$1,456,069,658 or \$7,996,117 more than the first six months last year. The employees so far this year received about 48.1 per cent of the railroad dollar, compared with 45.4 per cent the first half of 1925.

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How typical railroad employees made out in the half year, compared with the first six months of 1925, appears in the following table:

Maintenance Workers Badly Paid

The pauper wage paid the quarter of a million adult male workers the maintenance of way department remains the sorest spot in the industry. In the first half of 1926 the track workers averaged only \$1.25 which would give them less than \$4 for the full year's work. No man can support a family on that wage. Still a minimum wage tends to pull down all other wages in the industry.

THIS SUNDAY WORKER

Make it a weekly habit.
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The New Magazine

Supplement of **THE DAILY WORKER**

ALEX. BITTELMAN,
Editor.

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday In The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1926

American Labor Wants Deeds, Not Words

PRESIDENT GREEN of the American Federation of Labor is in one respect, at least, different from the late Samuel Gompers. William Green is more talkative than the "old man" and resorts more often than his predecessor to the use of NICE WORDS to conceal his ugly purposes.

It is for this reason that the forty-sixth annual convention of the A. F. of L., which opens its sessions in Detroit on October 4th, may be expected to say words and pass resolutions which under Gompers would not have been possible. But the practical results will be the same. The bureaucracy in control of the convention is hopeless as far as progress is concerned in the American labor movement.

This fact should move the left wing and the progressives to greater activity and more strenuous efforts. Above all these elements must strive toward better organization and more unified action. The opportunities for a successful drive against the reactionaries in the trade unions are becoming more favorable every day.

Do not permit Green and company to get away with empty words and meaningless phrases. Demand action. Demand concret, practical deeds. And let the American trade unionists see where Green stands on that. There is one particular matter which the bureaucracy always handles and destroys "diplomatically." It is the question of organizing the unorganized. The reactionaries do not dare to oppose it openly but their opposition and sabotage is just as real as if they had proclaimed it from the housetops.

Just now the organization of the masses of unorganized workers into unions on a large scale is becoming a practical possibility. The conditions in industry are favorable for it. The masses want it. What is needed is organized effort and leadership. The left and progressive elements must raise this issue in such a manner that would make it impossible for the reactionaries to forget about it on the morrow after the convention.

—ALEX BITTELMAN.



"THESE MUST BE HEARD."

By Jerger

On the Organization of the Unorganized

By THURBER LEWIS.

THE comparative figures of the number of organized workers to the total number of workers employed in ten of the largest and most important industries in the country tell a graphic story that is of all the more interest because of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, now in session in Detroit. The delegates to this convention have it in their power to apply the remedy that can go a long way towards changing the sorrowful story told by the figures below.

Iron and Steel.

IN 1920 there were 375,000 workers in the steel mills of the country, while 41,640 slaved in the blast furnaces. A total estimation in 1923 gives the number of workers in the steel industry as 497,339. In this keystone industry of American capitalism (a safe estimate now is a half million workers) there are 11,400 workers organized into the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin workers, a union composed almost exclusively of skilled men.

Automobile.

RECENT estimates for 1925 give the number of workers in automobile factories alone as 329,563, while 300,000 more are engaged in the manufacture of parts and accessories. There is no union in the A. F. of L. with jurisdiction over this industry. The theory is that each of the crafts engaged in the automobile plants are to organize on their own hook. The result is that

an insignificant number of workers are so organized. The unaffiliated Auto and Aircraft Workers' Union now has no more than 1,500 members in its ranks. The industry can be looked upon as completely unorganized.

Textile.

FIGURES for 1923 credit industry with 1,021,944 workers. But of this vast number of workers in an industry in which positively the most degrading conditions of work prevail the United Textile Workers' Union has 30,000, to which must be added the recently acquired 8,000 from the Passaic strike, while the unaffiliated Federation of Textile Operatives has no more than 10,000 members. In 1920, when there were three times as many members in the U. T. W. as there are now, the percentage of organized workers to unorganized was placed at 10 per cent.

Metal Mining.

THE Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union, the unworthy successor to the militant Western Federation of Miners, has now a membership of some 8,500. Available figures for the metal mining industry, which includes all mines except coal and corresponds to the jurisdiction of the above union, are 151,792.

Rubber.

IN 1925 it was estimated that 115,000 workers were employed in the manufacture of rubber tires. It is estimated 161,530 was the number engaged in 1923 in the production of all rubber and composition goods. None are organized.

Maritime Trades.

THE marine workers were at one time well organized. The International Seamen's Union in 1921 had a membership of 103,300, while the 1920 membership of the International Longshoremen's Union was 74,000. Now, however, the longshoremen are down to 31,800, while the seamen have been almost annihilated, reporting 16,000 members to the 1925 convention. There is also a small union of masters, mates and pilots, with a membership of 3,900. There are, therefore, only 50,000 workers organized in this very important industry, once powerfully organized, in which there are almost 200,000 workers.

Lumber.

ASIDE from the short-lived and weak Timber Workers' Union that had at its peak 10,000 members, was affiliated to the A. F. of L. and died in 1923, the Industrial Workers of the World is the only organization that has made a consistent campaign to organize the loggers. But at the present time it is doubtful if the timber workers carrying I. W. W. cards number much over 1,000, the sole organization in the field. The industry is a huge one. In 1923 the number of lumbermen and wood-choppers employed throughout the country was 205,315.

Communication.

THE powerful telegraph and telephone companies employ 343,397 men and women. Of this number it has been estimated that not more than 15 per cent are members of the Electrical Workers' Union, the only one in its field and one of the largest in the building trades industry.

Food.

THE membership of all unions in the food industry total some 56,000. There are four, the International Union of Bakery and Confectionery Workers, 21,800; the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, 12,200; the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, 16,000, and the unaffiliated Amalgamated Food Workers, not over 6,000. The industry is one of the biggest in the land, employing almost a half million workers.

Leather.

THE leather industry is given credit for having in its employ 388,209 workers. Of this number the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has 36,000 organized. There is a small unaffiliated Shoe Workers' Protective Union as well as a glove workers' union, a pocketbook workers' union and a leather workers' union, all with a few thousand or less members. Amalgamation is a crying need in the boot and shoe section of the industry, the largest branch, in addition to extension of organization.

Such are the figures. They show that no serious attempts are being made by the American Federation of Labor to extend itself in these basic industries. A more complete survey would show that what unions there are in these industries have declined rather than grown in recent years. The question of organizing the unorganized workers in these great slave markets is a paramount one for the delegates of the Detroit convention.

THE THEATER

"THE VAGABOND KING."

YOU will enjoy a good deal of the first act in this musical play. You may or may not enjoy the rest.

The first act opens with a tavern scene. Vagabonds, crooks and hold-up men make as colorful a crew of singing cut-throats as you could wish to see. Francois Villon, poet and vagabond kind of this motley crew, is played by Dennis King. You will not get a characterization of Francois Villon you had hoped for, but there's a dash to the performance of the actor that literally sweeps you along—for a while. It is Villon, a Frenchman, but without French dressing, perhaps. You can blame the authors. Again they are not concerned so much with intelligent characterization as they are with the kind that they feel "the public will like." And they do like it! The ladies "just love it" and it is well the music is good.

Dennis King leads the company in "The Song of the Vagabonds." They sing it often throat the night, and I can assure you they do it with a dash and wholeheartedness that will send you home singing it if there is a single note in your throat. The music as a whole has life and a lilting gaiety. You'll surely like it. The singing is

fine. Dennis King does more for the play than the poor thing deserves.

In the second act there's a little gem we want you to watch for if you go to see it (at the Great Northern in Chicago). The police are coming! The tavern full of bragging, singing scoundrels becomes quiet. As the police pass they sing a little song without accompaniment about "a rope around his neck." (If you recall your history, "necking parties" were quite popular in 15th century France.) The song is not listed in the program, but we'd give a lot to learn it. There's a dash and irresponsible swing to both words and music.

Rudolph Friml wrote the music for this play. It is music well worth hearing. The play is based on the story "If I Were King."

Business is business. The theater art can go hang for all the producers care. All the music, the splendid song, the scenic artistry and beautiful costumes are but hand-maidens to the box office—not to intelligent pleasure. This musical play is but added proof of the fact, altho it is by no means without a good deal of pleasure. But Shakespeare was wrong, comrades—dead wrong. "The Play is the Thing!"

W. C.

"BLACK VELVET."

By Willard Robertson. Playhouse Theater.

"BLACK VELVET": from the dramatic viewpoint, a sloppily constructed, melodramatic piece of work. In content, a foul, loathsome play, reeking with race prejudice and written and presented in a spirit well calculated to produce race riots and lynchings.

"Black Velvet" is a good piece of work only in that it reflects with some accuracy the prejudices and limitations of the mind of the typical white southern planter. So befuddled is the play with racial feeling, so low the opinions expressed of the Negro race, that some of the audience were under the impression that the scene of "Black Velvet" is laid before or immediately after the Civil War. Only by pointing out the type of costumes worn by the actresses was I able to convince the comrade who was with me that the date of the play is 1926, and the conditions it depicts are the conditions which prevail today in that swamp of ignorance, our southern states.

The scene of the play is the garden of General John William Darr, the owner of a plantation in the "yellow pine" belt of the South. (This belt runs thru Georgia and South Carolina.) The plantation seems to have been little affected by the Civil War and the reconstruction; the land is still poorly cultivated, the timber only half utilized; the region is peopled by the children and grandchildren of those who had been General Darr's slaves.

When the play opens Patricia Harper, a northern girl, is visiting Alice Darr, the general's granddaughter. Patricia is the type of young lady who graciously excuses herself and delicately butters away whenever the "gentlemen" discuss business matters or matters not too "pleasant." (Up to last Saturday I had thought this type of young lady extinct, even on the stage.) Mr. Harper, Patricia's father, a northern capitalist with a large paunch and a mouthful of phrases about the "ideals of business" and the "vision of industry," is arranging with General Darr to set up a sawmill on the plantation and cut down the timber. General Darr's grandson, John William, is in love with Patricia, and is attempting to get rid of his former mistress, a mulatto girl, by name Cleo. (This is the "black velvet" woman who gives the play its name.) Cleo is portrayed as a sloppy, slouchy, lazy woman who cares for nothing but to attract the caresses of this, that, or the other man. Later on we meet Calhoun Darr, once the general's slave, now a local preacher—a typical "Uncle Tom" (damn the whole tribe of Uncle

Toms!)—slavish, servile, docile and devoted to his white "mas'r's" interests; "Yeller" Richmond, a mulatto from the North, of whom I shall have more to say later on, and Smith, an unscrupulous labor agent, recruiting Negroes for work in Northern cities.

The keynote of the play is the remark of the Northern girl, Patricia Harper, that in spite of all the beauty of the South she is constantly oppressed by a sense of something horrible and loathsome, coiled up and ready to spring. This leads to a conversation with the General, who expresses his conviction that "the white man is the master, and must remain so;" that "terrible things" would happen in such communities as his, where the blacks outnumber the whites, if the white man did not constantly assert his mastery over this "race of children and gorillas." This belief is constantly reiterated throughout the play.

The play begins to move when Mr. Harper, the Northern capitalist, comes in with the news that a labor agent is persuading the Negroes of the plantation to come North with him, promising them steady jobs at \$10 a day. The Negroes, Harper reports, are very much excited; they are preparing to leave immediately, vacating their houses, piling their possessions on the streets. (This description is correct—just such scenes as this took place in hundreds of southern towns during the great Negro migrations that began in 1916.) The northern capitalist is worried about a possible shortage of labor for his sawmill, and the general, pretending a paternalistic interest in "his people," interviews the labor agent, Smith, asking him where he is taking the Negroes and how long his job will last. Smith answers that the Negroes will know where they are going when they get off the train; that the job will last about six weeks, and that he doesn't give a hang what happens to them afterwards.

At the same time "Yeller" Richmond, the northern mulatto, has come to town to visit Cleo, his former sweetheart. This Richmond—who, it is fair to assume, was intended by the author to typify the northern Negro—has the face of a beast of prey and the walk of a gorilla. He makes love to Cleo by the gentle method of seizing her by the throat. Richmond finds out that another man has been living with Cleo, and determines to have his revenge if he finds out who it is.

John William, in the meantime, has been making ardent love to Patricia, but she (pure maiden!) is frightened by the thought of anything more than a kiss, and John William is driven into the arms of Cleo. The general learns

A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

"ACROSS THE PACIFIC."

IN our search for good pictures we were obliged to see many that were simply awful—so awful we thought that here at last was the worst. But now we have come upon one that for pure, unadulterated rot is the greatest crime ever perpetrated on the motion picture art. Attempting to cash in on the wave of patriotic revival and glorification of American history, due to the Sesqui-centennial, this is a picture glorifying one of America's great "achievements"—the conquest of the Philippines.

Around the history of the event they have built a cheap melodrama that will prove difficult even for a 100 per cent klu-kluxer to swallow. So strenuously do they work the patriotic racket in this picture to cover its absolute lack of a single redeeming feature that one is reminded of the old days when George Cohan sent his chorus girls out in red, white and blue tights to draw applause from a soured audience. Monte Blue plays the leading role—and a few others contribute acting that is bad enough to be suited to the picture.

The story deals with the capture of Aguinaldo. His aids are fighting a Chinese villain and another who looks like a German. In the fighting (in which scenes are stolen from "The Big Parade" and done stupidly) an American soldier makes this appreciation of the Philippine people in his dying gasp: "Come on out in the open and fight, you yellow-bellied rats." And to prove the valor of the fighting American soldier he is shown thumbing his nose at the enemy as he dies. I swear, comrades, that for sheer side-splitting stupidity this is unequalled in the history of motion pictures the world over. Four critics of Chicago's papers (in which a paid advertisement for the picture appears) were loud in their praise of this inexcusable hokum. To these four (who are not so

stupid but who know where their wages come from) and to the producers, the Warner Bros., we award a delightful bouquet of decomposing onion tops, for the production and the promotion of the worst picture ever shown in America—barring none.

—W. C.

"ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS."

MOTION, not emotion, is the feature of this picture. Gilda Gray, former Follies girl, dressed in a dainty brassiere and a heavy coat of tan, proves herself a good actress—when she dances. The Charleston made the shimmy less profitable and this shapely maiden pursuing art "where she pays" has become a movie actress. I should not say "become." Not yet.

You know the story. They took it off rack No. 13 marked "South Sea Stuff" and had Gildie shimmy her (e)motions thru a "stirring drama" where the heart-broken white-man goes to the islands after losing his lady. He drinks everything. In fact, he goes thru a happy "pie-eyed" existence until Aloma, the coy native maiden, spoils all the fun for the poor fish. And that's that.

The scenery will make you terribly homesick for Los Angeles. So will Gilda Gray. If you have ever seen the South Sea Islands, don't go to see this picture. You are likely to burst a rib laughing at it.

In Person.

Together with a Samoan group of singers and dancers, Gilda Gray appeared in person before the showing of the picture at the Chicago Theater. She appears in person and in very little more. Brother—she dances! It is easy to understand why the college boys have gone raving mad about her. The lights are dimmed, Gilda "does her stuff," and you go away convinced more than ever that this little movie actress should be in the Ziegfeld Follies.

—W. C.

"THE PASSAIC STRIKE"—Don't miss it or you will never forgive yourself.
"VARIETY"—Splendid (Roosevelt)
"MOANA"—Beautiful
"MARE NOSTRUM"—Abominable "Stuff"
"THE ROAD TO MANDALAY"—Junk
"MANTRAP"—Yes and no
"SON OF THE SHIEK"—Valentino's last one
"THE AMATEUR GENTLEMAN"—Good photography, well acted (North Shore)
"TIN GODS"—Interesting (Central Park)
"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"—A comic in a chemise
"LA BOHEME"—Worth while
"THE BAT"—Speaks if you like them
Note: Only Chicago theaters showing a program for one week are listed. Pictures of current week changed Monday.



GILDA GRAY in the PARAMOUNT PICTURE "ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS"

of this, and expresses his horror that a white man should hold a colored woman in his arms.

Up to this point the play has depicted correctly the feelings of the white southerners towards the Negro. But this indignation of the general at sexual relations between white men and colored women is completely out of character. The white man of the south, both during slavery times and afterwards, has considered the Negro woman his lawful prey. Where did the thousands of mulattoes and even lighter-skinned Negroes come from, anyway? The typical white southerner has a horror only of miscegenation between white women and colored men, and of legal marriage between the two races, which is expressly forbidden by statute in southern states.

Richmond, finding out that John Darr has loved Cleo, strikes him a heavy blow. The blood of the southern white men is up; they gather rope and torch; the bloodhounds are heard baying off-stage. A little later, the sheriff comes back with the news that Richmond has been hanged in the middle of "nigger-town;" a collar about his neck proclaims that "he struck a white man!"

The author of this play, Willard Robertson, has been busily trying to defend himself from the charge of race prejudice. In an interview in the

Chicago Defender September 11 he is quoted as saying that he wrote "Black Velvet" because "he was disgusted and ashamed of conditions in the South and his motive was to expose thru the play the hypocrisy of the white man." And it is true that certain portions of the play are delightfully ironical. I am thinking particularly of the general's conversation with his former slave, Calhoun, in which he recalls how he sold Calhoun's wife to a trader, but gave the money to Calhoun himself—for the sake of sentiment(!). And there are other bits in the play equally revealing.

But why, if Willard Robertson is friendly to the Negro, does he show every one of his Negro characters as either subservient or loathsome? Why is Cleo, the only colored girl in the play, depicted as lazy, loose, slouchy and entirely lacking in pride? Why is "Yeller" Richmond, the chief Negro character besides Cleo, shown as bestial and uncontrolled, at one moment engaged in a brutal "love" making, at the next moment indulging in cocaine, and then turning to assault a man with fist and knife?

It is just possible that Willard Robertson is really "friendly to the Negro race." All I can say is, he has certainly hit upon a most remarkable method of showing his "friendship." Edith Black.

The A. F. of L. Convention

By WM. Z. FOSTER.

IN Detroit on October 4 will open the 46th convention of the American Federation of Labor. It finds the labor movement in a real crisis, ideologically and organizationally. The victorious employers are on the offensive on every front. They have shattered the unions on the railroads, in the mines, and in many other basic and key industries. The retreat of the unions, begun during the great struggle of 1919-23, still continues. The reactionary trade union bureaucrats, intent only on protecting their own petty group interests, have abandoned all semblance of a fighting policy and are seeking to subordinate the unions to the employers by multiplying class collaboration schemes in every sphere, such as "new wage policies," B. & O. plans, Monroe Doctrines of Labor, Watson-Parker laws, trade union life insurance, and the like. They are company-unionizing the American labor movement.

What the Convention Should Do.

IN the midst of this far-reaching crisis the A. F. of L. meets in convention, ostensibly to take stock of the situation and to adopt the measures necessary to safeguard the workers' interests. Were the convention actually of a mind to do this it would have to revamp the policies and personnel of the organization from top to bottom. The T. U. E. L., in its statement addressed to the convention, has indicated what must be done to really put the American labor movement on its feet as a fighting organization.

First, the very basis of the policy of the bureaucracy must be changed. Instead of class collaboration there must be class struggle. Instead of a policy of crawling to the employers and giving up all resistance, there must be developed a militant fight on all fronts in defense of the workers' standards of living and to make fresh conquests from the employers.

In carrying thru this fundamental change of policy a whole series of measures are necessary. In the forefront stands the gigantic task of organizing the millions of unorganized workers. This touches the very heart of the weakness of the trade unions. So long, as at present, only a fraction of the workers are organized, and these mostly skilled workers, the unions cannot hope to be a real factor in the economic and political life of the country. To bring in the masses of unorganized workers, especially the unskilled in the great basic industries, is the major task now confronting the labor movement. Upon its achievement depends the development of all real power and progress of organized labor.

But there are many other problems of a burningly urgent character awaiting solution. The breaking of the present alliance of the trade union bureaucracy with the old capitalist parties and the formation of a labor party constitute a task the importance of which can hardly be overestimated. The alliance with the old parties poisons the trade unions with corruption and class collaboration. It's a dagger in the heart of the labor movement. The establishment of a labor party will represent a tremendous step forward by the American working class.

Besides initiating a labor party and launching widespread campaigns for the organization of the unorganized, the convention should carry thru a whole series of other measures and movements, such as a declaration in favor of nationalizing the railroads and coal mines, the repudiation of American imperialism root and branch, a war to the finish against company unionism, active support of the British mine strike by money and an embargo upon coal, real efforts should be started to defeat the injunction evil and to secure the release of all political prisoners, the fight to save the miners' union should be made the concern of the whole labor movement, steps should be taken to eliminate the poisonous corruption with which the labor movement reeks, Negro workers should be admitted freely to all organizations, the A. F. of L. should support world trade union unity, send a

delegation to the Soviet Union and demand the full economic and political recognition of that country, the whole labor movement should be thoroughly centralized and placed under rank and file control.

ing of all opposition to this policy. This means more class collaboration and more war against the left wing. Concretely, the convention will support the class collaboration drift by extending its blessing to all the newer



Wm. Z. Foster.

This is the line of action necessary to revivify the trade union movement, to give it the life and power not only to resist the attacks of the employers but to deal smashing blows against these exploiters.

What the Convention Will Do.

HOWEVER essential the foregoing program may be for the building up of the American trade union movement it will nevertheless get short shrift at the Detroit convention. It is safe to state that hardly a single plank of it will go into effect. The reactionary bureaucrats controlling the A. F. of L. have other plans in mind. They do not want to make the A. F. of L. into a real fighting machine; they want to degrade it into an auxiliary of the industrial and political organizations of the employers. Their whole program at the convention will go in this direction.

The serious business of the convention will be directed to setting up new and more "friendly" relations with the employers, and to the ruthless smash-

forms of trade union capitalism and the B. & O. plan. It will not reject even the scandalous Watson-Parker law. It will continue the firm alliance with the capitalist parties and seek to strengthen it. Against the left wing it will apply the iron fist. It will seek to condemn left wing leadership in the needle and textile industries. It will continue its war against the Soviet Union (altho this time, under heavy pressure, it will have to consider seriously the sending of a delegation to that country).

Aside from putting into effect this general policy of surrender to the employers and of war against the left wing, the convention will be of the usual stupid quality. The conventions of the A. F. of L. are notorious the world over for the low level of their business and discussions, from a working-class standpoint. A serious analysis of present day society and the problems of the working class would be altogether unintelligible to the body of delegates. They look upon the convention principally as an enjoyable

vacation. When the delegates can tear themselves away from the systematically organized constant round of pleasure and dissipation long enough to spend a few hours in the convention hall they will waste their time by listening to stupid twaddle from capitalist politicians, priests and employers; they will wrangle endlessly over asinine jurisdictional quarrels between the various unions, adopt a still-born resolution or two about organizing the unorganized, or the release of political prisoners, or the "value" of the union label, and they will finally wind up by electing the same old gang to control the A. F. of L. and by selecting some other summer resort or "wet" town wherein to hold next year's convention. If anything progressive, not to say revolutionary, gets by the convention it will be a seven day's marvel.

The Road to Progress.

THE situation in the United States would be a dismal one indeed if the blackly reactionary A. F. of L. conventions truly reflected the understanding and aspirations of the working class, or of even the organized section of it. But this is notoriously not the case. The A. F. of L. conventions do not represent the rank and file. They are dominated by a hard-boiled bureaucracy, which in many instances maintains itself in power with ruthlessly autocratic measures in the face of widespread rank and file opposition and discontent. Who, for example, will attempt to say that the John L. Lewis clique represents the viewpoint of the country's coal diggers? Or that Hutchison is a true representative of the carpenters? The growing revolts in their organizations answer these questions. And what is true of Lewis and Hutchison is also true of the great bulk of the bureaucrats who make up A. F. of L. conventions. They do not represent the viewpoint of their union membership.

The rank and file, under the pressure of low wages, long hours, and ruthless speed-up systems, want to make their unions into fighting bodies. This they have shown times innumerable in the inner union struggles in the miners, carpenters, machinists, needle trades, etc. But this is not to say that they are class conscious or revolutionary. The great bulk of organized labor rank and file are what may be vaguely classed as "progressives." They want to struggle against the employers and the reactionary bureaucrats, but they have only the most hazy ideas of how to go about it. They are disorganized and demoralized. The so-called progressive leaders are weak, programless, and sickly tools of the firm-willed right wing reactionaries.

No intelligent left winger will expect much of a progressive nature to be accomplished at the coming bureaucracy-packed A. F. of L. convention, nor will he be disappointed if nothing is done. He must look elsewhere, among the masses, for progress. And the situation is increasingly promising. The masses of workers are gradually reviving from the slump they fell into after the big defeats of 1919-23. They are turning an ever more ready ear to the propaganda of the left wing organized in and around the Trade Union Educational League. Even the collapsed "progressive" leaders are beginning to show some signs of revival and of organized opposition to the right wing. Signs of this are the opposition slate to the Lewis machine in the miners' election and the formation of the trade union delegation to the Soviet Union in spite of official condemnation by the A. F. of L.

The broad policy of the left wing in the present situation is clear. It is to mobilize the rank and file masses in the unions around the basic slogans outlined in the T. U. E. L. convention program, to stiffen up the progressive forces generally and to make united front movements with them on minimum programs against the right wing and the employers. If the left wing will concentrate upon this policy and apply it intelligently and militantly, it will not be long before there will be some surprising shatterings of the old bureaucracy. It is the way to progress in the labor movement.

Safe and Sane in Spite of Sherwood

"Russia is the only country in the world where man no longer exploits man." Sherwood Eddy, International Committee, Y. M. C. A.

The American Federation of Labor denounces the whole Communist philosophy which is superimposed on the Russian Soviet government." Resolution of forty-fifth annual convention of the A. F. of L.

Stoop and stuff your mouth with glass-hot sand.
Reach, and scorch your fingers on the gridiron of the sky.
Do not sear your eyes with staring for a fertile land,
But surrender to the heaving heat and die.

An oasis in the desert? Some bespeak it.
Their bones are all about you. Look and learn
It is better, far, far better, not to seek it,
But to parch here, and to bleach here, in your turn.

Their bones may serve as milestones to the mountains?
Mirages! Close your vision to their call,
And your ears to distant fluting of the fountains.
Your hope is here to perish—that is all.

—J. S. WALLACE.

BIG SPENCER

Translated from the German
by A. LANDY.

By Kurt

THINGS were hard. Sultry, storm-charged air lay over the district. Already speaking had been forbidden by the police. And gatherings were not allowed. Whether in halls or on grounds. Not even on the street.

But that did not improve the sultry, ominous air. Wages became more meager still. The children cried from hunger. Things couldn't go on thus. Then the miners called a strike.

The strike set in immediately even tho the police sought to prevent it. The mines shut down. The lifts ran empty. The emergency workers alone were allowed to continue. The mine grounds were full of military.

It was therefore necessary to attempt an attack on capital in some other way. The most important thing was to call upon the metal workers to strike. They, too, were suffering from hunger, as if it stood over them like an eternal god-father and they were waiting for an opportunity to jump at his throat.

They notified them. And they even promised. But they wanted a joint meeting to be held before the decision to strike was made.

It was to be today. The boys had already been loitering around the factories from earliest morning. They whispered into the ear of everyone they knew when to come. Trustworthy people. Old comrades. They counted on five hundred.

Meanwhile, the leaders conferred as to the speaker. Most of the votes were in favor of Big Spencer.

And Big Spencer was an able fellow. He was a pick-man back in the old pit. Lean, but as strong as an ox; and he had a voice which could be heard for three streets.

When they told him about it, he scratched his neck thoughtfully. He knew it might cost his head. But he promised anyway.

At home he sat down in his room and reflected. His thoughts crowded densely in his too-small head, arched themselves threateningly behind his forehead. But he remained calm.

Was he afraid? No! He drummed his fists on the table a few times. Stood up. Looked at his longish face in a small mirror. Laughed at himself and his to throw open his hesitation. Ho, already he burned mouth.

In the afternoon, he still worked in the garden; towards evening, fed the cattle, changed clothes and went to the city.

The cafe in which the meeting was to take place lay in the suburb. He had to go right thru the maze of streets in the lower part of the city. Up a small hill. Beyond, he dipped into the bustle of the suburban streets. When he came to the small cafe, he saw a few clusters of people. They had gathered on the edges of the side streets. In front of the cafe itself stood a track full of military.

So it had been betrayed. He whistled softly thru his teeth, turned around and went up to one of the groups.

They recognised him immediately. A fat locksmith growled in his ear: "We might as well go home again here."

He looked at him wraithfully. "No," he hissed. "We must settle things today. Tomorrow it may be too late."

"Where shall we go?" asked one of the buddies who pressed up to him.

"To the ravine in back of our mine," he whispered. "But walk separately, so the military can't follow us."

They scattered immediately like a flock of pigeons. A few courageous ones even ran across the street past the military to the other side to tell the comrades there of the decision.

The secret march thru the city, already dark, gave Big Spencer joy. The houses ducked beneath his out-striking steps. They shrank together as if they were the anxious souls of the citizens who live behind those high walls.

He had walked too fast. When he came to the small ravine, only a few of the younger ones were there.

He looked around. The ravine was not a good meeting place. To the right, it was cut off by walls of the mine. To the left was a strong wire fence.

However, it was too late to look for a better place. The others came from below in ever-thicker masses. Some, who had come by round-about ways, also came from above.

The first had sat down against the wall, so they were entirely in the shadow. The others did the same. Thus, only a few, who were not covered by the shadow were seen.

Big Spencer stepped forward. He said that he had been chosen to speak to the comrades. He then requested that the individual comrades of the factory present themselves. A comrade from among the metal workers stepped forward and called the roll.

They were all there. The march thru the city did not seem to have weakened them. That pleased Big Spencer.

He stepped back a little in order to speak. The light, which fell across the dark wall from the mine grounds, completely enveloped him. He appeared sallow and flushed. And his uplifted hands stood out white and transparent beside him.

He said harshly and abruptly: "Comrades!" Then he began about their miserable condition. About the misery of the lads in the pit, and about the misery of the comrades in the factory. He spoke in loud, shrieking sentences, while looking fixedly into the mine-lights which danced back and forth before his eyes. Sudden-

ly someone at the end called out loudly. No one rightly understood the call. And the tall man spoke on.

However, the one who called had jumped up. Several others had done the same. "The soldiers," he cried more clearly and ran towards the center.

The tall man turned around. Soldiers were actually coming thru the ravine below. They marched in double file. The light was reflected in the leather of their tschakos.

"Get up," cried the men, who had all risen and massed themselves around him.

Up above, however, they heard the signals of an auto. Commands, too. What should they do?

"Over the fences," cried a slender turner who first saw that they were locked in above and below, and he helped a small roundish man over the barbed wire.

The others, too, climbed over. Pushed and pressed, one another. Ran up the stone mound behind the wire until they reached the tapering peak.

They didn't all come. So the military didn't follow immediately. They arrested those who remained behind.

The first could therefore gather on the stone mound. Even achieved a certain compactness. On the other side, they swept down again like a black stream.

Big Spencer walked at the head. His face was dark and threatening. But he was not discouraged. He was intent upon speaking to the last, too. That was the only thought that occupied his mind.

The others followed him as fast as they could. They even tried to hold him back in order to be closer to him. There was assurance in his hasty forward-striding. They pressed around him like a frightened herd.

But they weren't discouraged either. They merely didn't know what was going to happen, and so they stuck to him. He seemed to have taken a definite direction. To know a goal. He was hastening somewhere.

But Big Spencer didn't know where to go himself. Only as he sensed pavement under his feet and saw houses, did a place, which lay out of the way and which would be suitable for a meeting, come to his mind. And his feet turned immediately to the right into a small street leading to that place. The others followed him.

It must have been late. The street was devoid of people. All the more peculiar was the effect of their fleeting figures drawing thru the street like black shreds, and vanishing again.

When they came to a broad thoroughfare, the tall man first wanted to whisper to the nearest to him that they distribute themselves. But he rejected the thought, and so they trothed on compactly between the walls of the houses.

It was almost devoid of people, too. So much the more frightened were the individuals whom they overtook. In the spaces between the houses, they gave the effect of fugitives and their shadows sped before them big and ghostlike. Even the distinct, uniform beat of their feet did not diminish the strangeness of their hasty forward striding. It echoed back even more dully from the tall houses. Penetrated them again with its monotony and drove them to run even faster.

They crossed another place. Ran over it like thieves who feared the light and ran into a dark park. The trees enveloped them. They disappeared among them like night animals. In the suburb, they came out again, were more massed together, dipping back into the sea of houses.

It was strange that no one was lost or that no one broke away here or there as they passed their own homes. The collectivity of their fight kept them together. Tied them as if they were bound with a single chain and indissoluble.

Here between the houses their flight became calmer, more sober. Almost all were at home in these resident blocks. Sensed the nearness of their dwelling holes and breathed in their air. They now knew where the tall man wanted to go. Called the name of the place softly to one another and approved of it.

They walked more carefully, too. Stepped softly. Whispered only half audibly. Not because they were afraid, but because they knew that their wives and children lived here, were surely asleep already or were worrying about them.

Thus, they finally came to the small place. It was only a narrow quadrangle of house walls. A lantern stood in the middle. It lit up the gray, cracked faces of the houses and brought them nearer.

Big Spencer went up to the lantern. This time he did not wait until they had all gathered around him, but got up immediately on the sloping stone which stood near the lantern and drew himself erect. Nevertheless he still cast a glance at the dark street from which the others were coming. Small, bowed, with agile swiftness.

They crowded densely around him. Surrounded him with their bodies. Their longish faces pressed towards his like a bright light.

This compactness had a peculiar effect upon the small place. They looked as if they were merely a halo. Which was pushing itself higher. Which groped for the light. Which threatened to choke the light. But there were still about three hundred people.

Big Spencer began to speak. This time his face was in the dark. The shimmer of the light fell over him.

"Tschakos are the helmets worn by the Uhlans. It is really of Hungarian origin."

From his shaded face, however, his eyes peered out brighter and more glowing.

"Comrades," he cried, his voice was strangely subdued and yet of a piercing sharpness. "We must hurry. They are surely behind us. Nor have I much to say. I began with our misery. We miners have begun the strike for that reason. For that reason, also, we sent out a call to you. Together we will not lose. Not But you must help us. Strike with us!"

He stopped for a moment. Not because words failed him. But everything sounded so strange. Every sound reverberated dully around the houses. Threw itself back upon him and drove the men with a shudder still closer to him.

"Go on!" cried one who stood beneath him. In the stillness, however, he heard the clattering and resounding of steps. Not very near yet. Coming nearer. The others heard it too. But did not listen for it. Looked up to him more urgently. But into him tenaci-



"To the Bitter End."

By Adolph Dehn.

ously, as if he now became their protection and their support.

"Go on!" someone cried again close beneath him.

He sensed the uneasiness of the men. At the same time, he felt their courage, too. Their clinging to him. The desire to hold out. And this persistence gathered itself together within him. Bore him aloft. Drew him more erect.

When the first soldiers set foot on the place, he had already begun to speak again. "Yes, you must strike with us," he cried again, so that the words flew about the walls of the houses, loud and piercing. "Down your work. Walk out with us. Demonstrate! We don't want to starve! To die! To perish at our work."

"Silence!" roared a sharp voice, interrupting him.

"Not perish!" roared Big Spencer once more.

"Silence!" screamed the voice an octave higher.

"Not perish!" Big Spencer snapped back, almost screaming his lungs out. "No," he hissed again, "we want one right, at least. We want the right to live. Even if we are laboring cattle. We are human beings!"

"Disperse!" the voice now roared back. Already it seemed considerably closer. Boomed towards him. Wanted to alarm him.

But the tall man did not look up at all. He only tried to drown it out. "By tomorrow you must down your work. Tomorrow you must leave the factories. Tomorrow you must join us!" His voice was a growling scream.

"Load!" cried the other, apparently having retreated a place.

The word struck the speaker like a rock. But he did not break down. No, nor was he afraid of it. He even tried to raise himself up still higher. "You must! You must!" he cried shrilly once more.

The men did not disperse either. They only clenched their hands. Their faces became rigid. Their bodies bent towards one another. But their eyes continued to look at the speaker.

"Fire!" rattled the command. The reports whipped thru the air immediately after. Ran around the rows of houses in a piercing echo and massed themselves into a frightful scream in the center of the place.

The bullets also flew past the speaker. One grazed his neck and carried away a piece of his flesh. One struck him in the arm and glanced off, striking the iron of the lantern.

He did not flinch. Only forgot to speak for the moment. Then twisted his aching arm around the lantern iron behind him and shouted on.

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den!" he continued to cry. "Comrades! You answered yet! I still want your consent. I ask your will. I want to know whether or not help. Whether you will walk out with us!"

Comrades massed themselves around him as if sed with him. Their faces were still more most waxen. Their mouths set. Strangely, f the fact that many were hit, no one thought. No one broke away from the crowd. No way. They were now surely surrounded on

ur!" cried Big Spencer with more fire into the crowd. "Answer!" and he raised his right t as if taking an oath.

rike!" called some who stood near him.

re strike!" cried the next to hear it.

I want the strike!" cried one who stood far k.

echoed the others. "All!"

onsent came anxiously at first. But when the shouted, too, when the foremost began again, ed their voices at the same time. And their ed with one another. Became louder. Welled n. Became more piercing. Became harsher, lowing, more enthused. Became a fanfare. a single, long drawn-out scream, not wanting Stri p!

sel!" suddenly cried the grating voice of the still sharper than before. But their cry it out. Only Big Spencer heard it.

sel!" it rang out again, more determined, more y. The men still heard only their own voices. y fired. Again the report of the shots drove e place. Echoed shrilly around the men. Be- espairing shriek.

men did not want to hear the cries of pain. n. Sensed only that here and there some one

Felt blood on their own hands. On their n their faces.

ven stiffened them. Caused them to move Caused them to bellow louder. The word tore itself out of them as if only this one re in them.

same time, they continued to look up at big No longer rigid, anxious, looking for protec- faces had become more spirited, had be- v radiant. Raised themselves up towards him.

ey saw that the man up here was wavering. ing for a support. Grasped for the iron with hand. Threatened to sink.

sided this, sinking within themselves. It took hem. Caused them to shudder. Took their ray.

ig Spencer, whose face they still surrounded, at he must not sink now. That everything ll with him. He drew himself erect again. re, he was struck. A bullet had been sent breast. He felt the blood run over his body. t. The breast itself burned. But he stood

a tried to smile. Looked at them with wide a. Wanted to open his mouth.

guided the men. They braced themselves eome more confident. Smiled back.

want to see your hands!" he cried with ef- our hands. You must vote so that I can comrades you all want to strike."

repeated those who heard it. "Vote!

used them high. Thrust them up to him. Like of waxen rods, they towered up. Converged Reached up to his chin and surrounded his a a whitish shimmer.

se rose above them. Sallow. Livid. Painful. e human mass was now split asunder. The rushed themselves thru like wedges. Cast the aside. Trampled on those shot down. Came er to the center.

encer saw them coming. He also saw their istorted faces. Their smoking weapons. Their ayonet-tips.

he noticed that the comrades were dispersed, ere struck down, driven on, that the sol- e ever closer, he threw himself up for the last

row then! comrades!" he cried. "Tomorrow! Walk out! Help us!"

the soldiers were already there. Grabbed oaj. Dragged him down.

in the mouth!" cried one who stood very

not allow himself to be confused. Tried to mouth again. Cried once more: "Strike! Our children shall not starve. We do not want

We are also. . . . t, the butt of a gun struck his longish skull. Is "human beings" still arched themselves on out of which blood and white foam suddenly



Educating Young Workers for Struggle

Life and Study in the Young Workers League District School in Waukegan, Illinois.



By JOHN WILLIAMSON.

AFTER many months of preliminary work on the part of the National Committee of the League and the Finnish Workers' Groups of Chicago and Waukegan who had become interested, all plans were completed.

The first school of its character opened in Waukegan on August 1, and continued for four weeks, closing August 28. The instructors were Oliver Carlson and John Williamson with R. Harjii as special instructor on the Co-operative Movement.

A total of thirty-three students—22 boys and 11 girls—attended with 27 completing the entire course. An analysis of the students would have shown five states and eleven cities represented. The youngest student was 14 years of age and the oldest 23, with the great bulk ranging from 17 to 20 years. The types of students were excellent. Of the 33, twenty-one were American born; two Canadian; four Finnish; four Russian; one Austrian and one French. According to occupation, 12 were industrial workers (seven being coal miners from S. Illinois); 13 were students and the remaining 8 were clerks and office workers. An interesting fact is, that of the 12 industrial young workers, eleven were members of trade unions.

The curriculum was framed so as to meet the basic theoretical requirements of the youth movement with a week of intensive practical work, rounding out the course. The curriculum differed from established methods of pedagogy insofar as we did not follow the method of one subject being taught one hour per day over the entire school term of four weeks, but had our entire curriculum worked out so as to complete one particular subject in one or two days, and then proceeded to the next. The advantages or defects of this experiment is not within the confines of this article.

The curriculum embraced the following subjects: Basic Features of Capitalist Economy, Theory of Imperialism, American Imperialism, Classes, Class Struggle and Role of State, Classes and Parties in America, Forms and Strategy of the Class Struggle, Proletarian Dictatorship and Soviets, Leninism, International Youth Movement, Problems of Socialist Reconstruction, History and Problems of Co-Operative Movement, Theory and Practice of Young Workers' League and Public Speaking and Workers' Journalism.

The method followed, consisted of, (1) lectures on subject by instructor; (2) individual reading and study by students, (3) circle discussion work by all. In this way, any question of doubt raised in the mind of the student by either the lecturer or the text book was thoroly cleared up in the circle discussion. The day was divided into five periods per day, one of which, during the hottest two hours of the afternoon, was devoted to rest and recreation.

Altho the National Executive Committee of the League and the Management Committee had direct supervision over the establishment of the school, during its existence, the instructors encouraged and established a method of self-discipline among the students. A student council was elected with various committees for each phase of work. Entertainments, sports, discipline and wall newspapers were among these. The discipline and application in study of the great majority of the students was splendid.

It must be understood also, that the school had complete care over the students in every way, such as feeding and housing. The first was handled thru the

selection of the school's own cook, who saw that the proper diet was adhered to.

Altho located in a small town, the students applied themselves in a certain amount of practical activity by holding a series of street meetings, twice weekly, at which a great deal of Y. W. L. literature and papers were sold, and many a young fellow and girl felt his knees shake when standing on a soap box for the first time. Other activities of a practical nature received proper attention.

Such a district training school was a large undertaking. It was one of a series of three full time district training schools conducted this summer and one full time national school to be started shortly. The cost of running the school was very low in comparison to similar institutions conducted by other bodies. The total cost will be \$1,500 in round figures. Included in this is food, housing, railroad fares, wages, books and supplies and other miscellaneous expenses.

The intensive training for these four weeks have cleared away many of the seemable unsurmountable difficulties which faced many a leading functionary of the Y. W. L. A spirit of enthusiasm coupled with understanding of the "Why and Wherefore" of a certain decision of a higher body or committee has been created. Already the spirit and activity of the entire Y. W. L. in this district is on a steady upward curve. The same favorable situation lies before the league as previously. The fact that a campaign in the coal mining regions is the major activity of the league, shows cognizance in being taken of this.

Such schools, embracing greater sections of the membership, must become an established part of Communist youth activity. In the future, however, they must receive the support of the entire adult movement. The youth is not the specially adopted child of the Finnish organizations—they are the reservoir of the entire Communist and left wing movement of America. For that reason they must receive in such activity the entire support of the movement.

We always look forward to greater activity on the part of the young workers, but this may lead to disaster and defeats unless it is guided on correct theory.

Such district training schools are the guarantee against incorrect action and help to assure us that "The Youth are the Builders of the Future."



will have the following features:

- A Review of the Events of the Week.
- A Woman's Page.
- The Tiny Worker.
- A Farmers' Column.
- The Week in Cartoons.
- Short Stories and Poems by working class artists.
- What and How to Read.
- Other important features in preparation.
- The date of the appearance of The Sunday Worker has been now definitely set for October 23. Subscribe!

History of the Catholic Church in Mexico

By MANUEL GOMEZ.
CHAPTER IV—Concluded.

AMERICAN editorial writers comment on the present church conflict in Mexico with a certain amount of bewilderment. Eventually, they protest, the church must win out, for 99 per cent of the Mexican people are Catholics. Their logic continues to bear up rather remarkably, considering the shocks that it receives with every day's news.

As a matter of fact, the editorial logic referred to above has been proved false by all the events of history, not only European but also Mexican. (This is quite aside from the fact that while a great majority of Mexicans are Catholics, the percentage is by no means as high as that indicated in the religiously padded membership figures given out by the clergy.) It has been precisely in "Catholic countries" that the most bitter struggles against the church took place. Could the reformation have swept over nearly all Europe in the closing years of the middle ages if it were impossible for Catholics to overthrow Catholicism?

Mexicans were early obliged to strike at the swollen power of the Catholic hierarchy. As far back as 1521, the year after independence from Spain, it was decided to occupy the buildings of the Philippine missions and to confiscate the funds accumulated by the Spaniards for clerical activities outside of Mexico.

On Nov. 23, 1855, a law was passed cancelling the immunity from civil prosecution formerly enjoyed by priests. The clergy fought this law savagely, but it did them little good. In June of the following year the government decreed the abolition of entail of church property. A precedent for interfering with church property had been created in 1822, as we have seen, but the decree against entail aroused the clergy to fury.

From the bloody war that followed the church emerged still worse off. With Benito Juarez at the head of a triumphant liberal government, the constitution of 1857 (referred to at length in a previous chapter) was put into effect, and in July of 1859 the reform laws were promulgated, suppressing all monastical institutions and prohibiting the exercise of functions by all except secular clergy. In the same month civil marriage was established; on July 31 cemeteries were taken away from church control, and on Aug. 11 religious holidays were denied recognition, and government officials were forbidden to take part in religious ceremonies.

And thus right on down thru the latest revolutionary period.

During these last fifteen years or more the influence of the church among the masses of the Mexican people has been declining rapidly. In the north and along the Pacific and Gulf coasts, many of the churches will be found standing empty. Organized labor has broken away almost completely from clerical influence. The same thing is noted among wide sections of the petty-bourgeoisie, the governing bureaucracy, intellectuals, etc. Even the peasants of the central plateau, while still the backbone of Catholic strength, are beginning to develop anti-clerical movements.

In the present conflict the church has found extremely little active support against the Calles government except among the wealthy reaction-



aries. The division is along class lines, with organized labor marching in the forefront of the anti-Catholic forces.

What will the outcome be? It is indicated for us in the fact that the church has always pushed against the forces of history. What is against history must eventually be destroyed by history.

President Calles insists that his government is attacking the Catholic church not as a religious but as a political institution. But what is political? What is left of the Roman Catholic church in Mexico after the new laws and regulations are in effect? No right to hold property, no foreign officials, no services of any kind outside of the church buildings assigned for that purpose, no right to wear ecclesiastical vestments on the street, no control whatever over elementary education, no polemical press. The process has been going forward at unprecedented speed since the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz.

What will take the place of Catholicism—whether it will be a modified hierarchical form, or something else—remains to be seen. Last year an attempt was made, with the covert and sometimes the open support of the government, to set up a Mexican Schismatic Catholic apostolic church, as against the Roman Catholic. The "cismatics" entered upon the scene with spectacular energy, but their attempt appears to have failed. It is possible that the peasants, the masses of whom are still religious, will eventually group themselves around their local priests. One thing is certain, Mexico's reformation will not and cannot follow the classic European lines.

The plight of the church should surprise no one familiar with the basis of its original power. The whole course of modern Mexican history tells us that the present movement is part and parcel of a great Mexican revolution which could not reach fruition while leaving the feudal church intact.

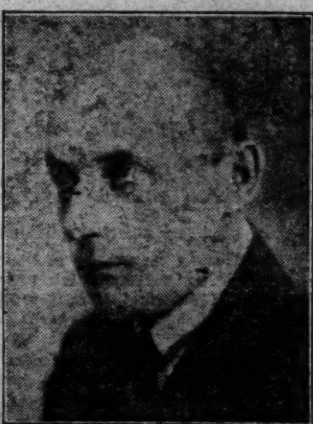
The End.

The State Jewish Theater in Moscow

By RUTH EPPERSON KENNEL.

THE new play of the season at the State Jewish Theater, "The Tenth Commandment," described as "an operatic pamphlet," while not superior to "200,000" and "The Witch," is different in its burlesque on present day politics. Like the other plays, it has that complete harmony of rhythmic movement characteristic of these remarkable players, the music is gay, the costumes daring (being, like the sets, a bit futuristic) and only the brilliant witticisms are lost to some extent on those who do not understand Yiddish. Being a political satire, an understanding of the lines is more essential in order to follow it than in "200,000," which is more a rhythmic pantomime.

The playwright walks about with his arms full of manuscript, interfering when the play does not go to suit him and appealing to the fat director for help. But the devil, a gay cynic in brown breeches and soft collar, a high scarlet hat and red cape, is bent upon making a tangle of the play, and



GRANOVSKY
Head of Jewish Theater.

succeeds. The lady falls in love with a young man and appeals to the devil to get rid of her husband. The devil agrees and proceeds to make a deal with the husband, who promptly disappears from Berlin and is mourned as dead. He turns up in Palestine, which has become Anglicized, with the British flag and two British policemen in the foreground and in the background (only as decoration) a classic figure symbolizing old Palestine. The widow appears looking for the grave of her husband. In the international chorus which sings in this scene, the league of nations, the Locarno cabinet and individual statesmen figure. Yellow banners wave in the meeting of the Second International, a gay woman from Broadway represents the United States and Vanderveide and MacDonald, quite lifelike and singing in Yiddish, dance solemnly. Finally everything gets into such a hopeless tangle that the whole company commits suicide. Wings are provided and they mount the golden stairs to heaven. St. Peter, questioning the new arrivals as to name, occupation and sins, becomes horrified when he learns that the Tenth Commandment has been broken and consults God on the telephone. They are condemned to remain in heaven, but the devil comes to their rescue and conducts them to his home below. The first scene in hell is Europe, and here the guests are well pleased to remain.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SURGE

By JEANNETTE D. PEARL.

IT is now becoming apparent that the tiny atom has stored within itself an infinite amount of latent energy, which, when once released, will just astound the world with the tremendous magnitude of its power and possibilities.

A similar discovery is now coming to light from an element of quite a different sort. An element not so tiny as the atom, but almost as obscure, the hitherto submerged working class. This huge labor body also has stored in its cells infinite latent energy, which too, when once released, must amaze mankind with the magnitude of its power and the extent of its possibilities.

A glimpse of this latent energy of the labor cell is now being revealed in the huge co-operative enterprise, initiated, begun and being completed by members of the working class. The co-operative dwellings are much more than a mere attempt at cheaper and better living conditions for workers. These buildings, scientifically constructed, artistically designed, breathe a living spirit—the spirit of working class solidarity—a feature new in the social life of the worker.

This co-operative surge is not a whim. It is not an experiment. It is the signal of the workers' will to power—to mass action, mass effort, mass achievement. It is the assertive expression of a repressed force taking definite course. It is not sporadic. It is deep-rooted. It is not confined to any one city. It is nationwide and worldwide.

It is not an abandonment of the class struggle, but an intensification of it. In collective activity, workers will be trained for co-operative life, co-operative hope, co-operative efficiency. It is an additional channel in the means for labor emancipation. It is an added bridge for the revolution to cross. In co-operative enterprise

workers will see concretely the goal toward which they must strive—emancipation—and embrace the means for its preparation. Here lies the secret of the workers' success and the philanthropists' failure.

Philanthropists built so-called co-operative homes for workers. They called to the working class to live in them. But the workers were not beguiled. They saw thru the humanita-

rian purposes of their benefactors. They felt in that move an effort at the perpetuation of wage slavery, an attempt to undermine labor morale, to weaken it, make it grateful to its owners and more dependent upon them. Labor saw thru it and would have none of it. Philanthropic co-operatives passed on to the smug comfort of the petty-bourgeoisie.

THE TINY WORKER

A Weekly.

Edited by "Bunny" Palatnick, Roxbury, Mass.

Johnny Red, Assistant.

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MY LIFE

The Autobiography of a President by BUNNY PALATNICK

I was born in a city, in a bed, in a year and a day. When I was twelve years of age I was promoted from school to a job. I was a little fellow, but I was a little fellow who meant less pay and more hours. When I was thirteen I went to work in Gary's factory for nothing thus becoming a millionaire.

One day a doctor pronounced me loco in the loco. When Gary and the rest of the grafters heard about this they elected me president of the U. S. A. and I became their office boy.

A POEM AND A GOOD SUGGESTION
By Tillie Lurya, Chicago, Ill.

Workers Are Reds. Capitalists are blue I joined the PIONEERS

JOHNNY IS GLAD AGAIN

EVERYBODY WROTE IN and we got 47 contributions. Fine—keep it up. Look what we got by

ROSE HOROWITZ

DEAR JOHNNIE RED:

I'm awfully sorry I made you cry but the reason I didn't write was because school opened with a lot of bunk and I was trying to sort it out but it comes along so fast that I got too anxious to tell you what happened so far.

In economic class my teacher (while discussing reasons for choosing a vocation) said that every man that chooses a vocation ought to be able to support himself and his family, so I said, "Well let's take the textile workers of Passaic as an example. They got paid very little and many of them starve to death because the bosses won't pay them enough to support themselves and even NOW the bosses want to give them another wage cut so they are striking. Now, how can they support themselves if such bosses exist?" She shot it over a while. Then said, "Well, if you can find the answer to that, you are very smart because there'll always be some people living a happier life than others. It will ALWAYS be so." So I said, "Oh, no... not ALWAYS." WAYS— but just then the bell rang and I wasn't able to complete my statement. I was intending to tell her that as soon as we'll have a SOVIET form of government, all sorts of cheating will cease.

Why don't you?

OOOH—GOOD THINGS COMING

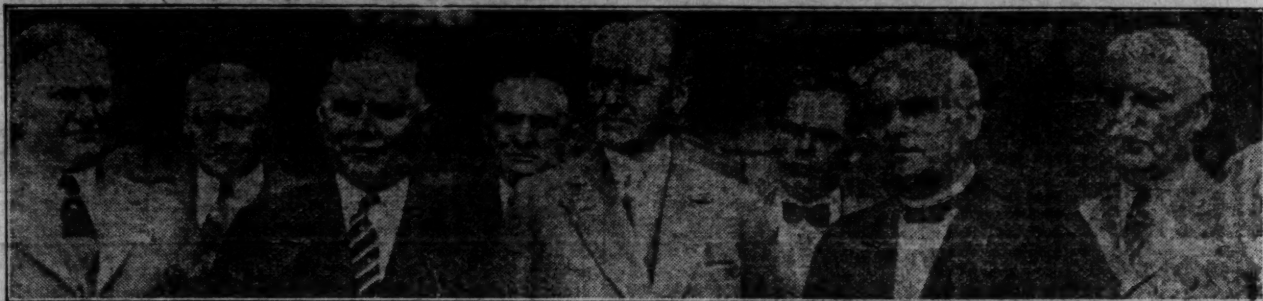
Because Johnny Red cried last week we got so many nice things. All these will be printed from week to week but we need a lot more. Come on — shoot them in Tiny Red.

SCHOOL BUNK
By Bernard Masaroff, New York City.

At school our teacher told us that Coolidge was a poor boy but worked hard and thru work and prayers became president. Who did he pray to? The guys that paid for his campaign expenses?

WELL! How much bunk did you get in school? Rose Horowitz and Bernard Masaroff and a few others sent in what they got. First come first printed!

A. F. OF L. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL RUBBING SHOULDERS WITH COOLIDGE



Wilson

Noonan

Green

Rickert

Coolidge

Morrison

Duffy

PRE-CONVENTION ATMOSPHERE—A Letter From Detroit

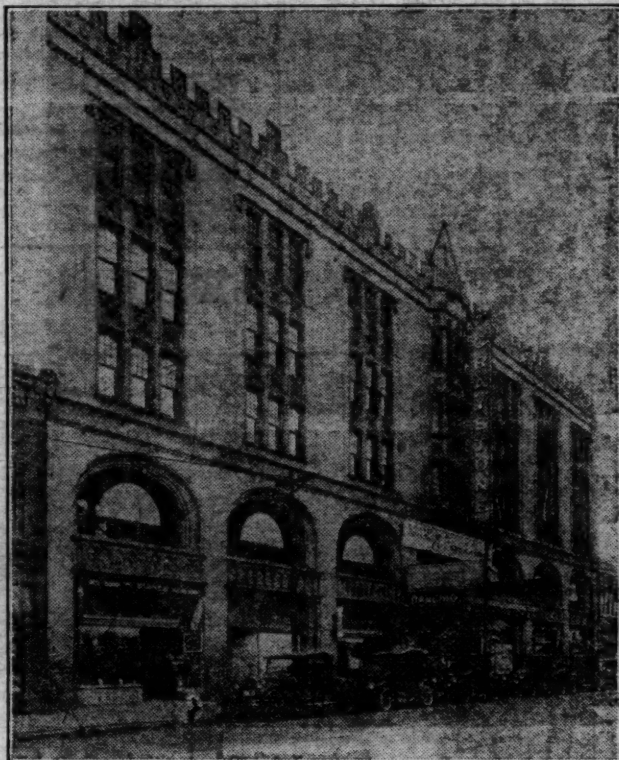
By P. S.

AN atmosphere is either light or heavy. It ranges from very light to very heavy in obedience to the law of physics. But there is also a non-physical variety, known in popular language as an atmosphere of gloom. This, too, may vary from very thin to very thick. It is the latter very thick kind that is enveloping the official leaders of the organized labor movement of Detroit on the eve of the American Federation of Labor convention which opens in this city Monday, October 4.

The reason for the thick gloom is the defeat suffered by the Detroit Federation all along the political front this early fall. Every one of the candidates, on the republican ticket, for the more important offices, including that of governor, endorsed by the federation went down in defeat in the primary elections held on September 14. A jitney ordinance sponsored by it permitting the operation of jitneys on the streets of Detroit also was voted down two to one.

Until the year 1923 the Detroit Federation of Labor stood in the forefront of the progressive central labor bodies fighting for the modern form of organization, the industrial form, for the organization of the unorganized, and for independent political action by the workers in alliance with the farmers. Disheartened by the meager first results and threatened with reorganization by the late Samuel Gompers, the Detroit Federation turned about face even as the other progressive labor bodies have done. Once about face, it kept going in that direction until now it is way out of sight of its former position.

The most sensitive ear will hear not even a whisper with reference to the modernization of the form of organization, any more. As regards the organization of the unorganized, however, it cannot be said that nothing is being done in this field. Many of the older unions are making some progress and a number of new organizations have been established. But the center of gravity of the new activity is along the craft lines if janitors and teamsters can be called craftsmen nowadays. And the worst feature of the recent organization campaigns is the admission into the A. F. of L. of retail dyers and cleaners, small laundry owners and the jitney drivers, who really are



THE GRAYSON, A. F. of L. Convention Hall in Detroit.

little business men and have no place in the labor movement. The automobile industry is being sadly neglected in this center of the automobile industry, which has some 300,000 workers employed either directly or indirectly.

The admission of the 400 or so jitney men not only brought about a rift in the federation between the administration and the street carmen's union, which has about 4,000 members, but it also culminated in adding to the political defeat of the leadership of the federation when the jitney ordinance mentioned previously was voted down. The sponsoring of this ordinance also terminated the alliance of the federa-

tion with Mayor Smith, who opposed the ordinance with all his might. If not for the defeat of the ordinance and the vigilance of the progressives in the streetcar men's union the old conservatives would have withdrawn from the Detroit Federation.

But it is on the field of political office that the federation has sunk to the lowest depths. Since it reverted to the Gompers policy of rewarding friends it has applied the theory both ways. It rewarded republican friends provided the republican friends first rewarded the friends of the federation machine with political jobs, or at least with promises of jobs. This policy

proved quite successful for the machine and its henchmen until now. Almost a dozen influential trade unionists, if not more, are holding office as court clerks, factory inspectors, etc.

However, just when the leadership of the Detroit organized labor movement was congratulating itself on the rapid progress made in this field of so-called practical politics something went wrong. The machine had administered to it a stinging defeat from which the leadership will not recover so soon. In the pursuit of its opportunistic policy the Detroit Federation endorsed those candidates which the leaders thought had the best chance to win. In this election they seemed to have guessed all wrong. Not one of the more important candidates won.

But the gloomy atmosphere must not be permitted to prevail too long. Something must be found to distract the attention of the movement from the political defeat. And so we have a good deal of the time and energy of the leadership devoted to the gathering of a fund for entertaining the delegates to the A. F. of L. convention. Several thousand dollars are being sought for this purpose. Entertainment is expensive, and while the taste of the delegates may be deficient in quality no one can say that it is deficient in quantity.

A Suggestion.

SUPPOSE the Detroit labor movement raised a fund of \$10,000 and presented it to the convention as an initial fund for the organization of the automobile workers. This idea is alien to the present leadership, and may even have a disastrous effect upon the delegates. But there is a group in the labor movement which could conceive of such an idea and which believes in the possibility of success in such a campaign. The belief in success is strongly reinforced by the remarkable popularity of the Ford Worker, published by the Ford shop nuclei of the Workers (Communist) Party, which now has reached a circulation of 15,000 copies per month.

The time is not very far off when the militant and truly progressive forces in the labor movement will assert themselves more strongly and thus give the American workers a real fighting leadership.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

How Southern Farm Tenants Live

Federated Press Review.

"If that there gal's any good a-worken she can have twenty-five cents an hour, and the woman too." So Ellen Chesser is soon walking ahead of the men in the field, dropping a



tobacco plant first to the right and then to the left in the mud. Her father, Henry, has taken up the farmer's offer of three dollars a day for a week's work "and that there house over in the place to stay in. Leaks a little, hardly to speak of." And later he accepts the farmer's further proposal of:

"I'll give you twenty dollars a month in cash money and the house rent free to live in and I'll furnish you all with your lard and side meat and wheat for flour, all at cost figure,"—the tenant's place on the farm. But later Henry comes to the shack sullen and tells his wife and Ellen: "Hep Bodine thinks he owns a man that works on his place. I won't stand none of his jaw." And soon they move on to another farm. "Cropper

on the shares is a sight better contract," declares Henry, and they are given a kitchen with a stove and a cow besides. But the house is damp.

"The Time of Man," by Elizabeth Madox Roberts, is a finely written story of a Kentucky mountain migrant farm girl's life. It is simply told, thru the moods of the girl, and reminds one of Knut Hamsun's great picture of peasant life in Norway, "Growth of the Soil." It is one of the best books of native life the United States has produced. It is even more rare in that it depicts the life of common people, work people, poor people, with a strong impression of authenticity. Their hard, unlovely life is poetically handled.

The author is a native of Kentucky herself, who went thru the University of Chicago. There she came under the

influence of Robert Morris Lovett, literature professor, an editor of the New Republic and friend of Federated Press.—E. L.

*(Viking Press, \$2.50.)



The Labor Day Number of the Federation News

A REVIEW—By P. L.



THE Chicago Federation of Labor, comprising around 300,000 organized workers, has done itself "proud" this year in its celebration of Labor Day. Disdaining such out-worn and old-fashioned

Labor Day features as parades, demonstrations, picnics or mass meetings, it has extended itself to bringing out a special enlarged number of its official organ, the Federation News.

Sixty pages this Labor Day issue contains, but in reality it contains only half that number since fully half the magazine is (in Saturday Evening Post fashion) taken up with advertisements. Advertisements of and for unions? No, not at all. The advertisements are of banks, real estate concerns, construction companies, insurance houses, undertakers, manufacturers, etc.

Let us see what the leaders of labor have to say to labor. On the very first page we have an article by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Reading thru this article, we find that Fitzpatrick's inspiring message for Labor Day is—actually it is—that the popularized use of the automobile has greatly increased the vacation value of Labor Day. You don't believe it? Then listen to Fitzpatrick himself. He writes:

"When labor day was first inaugurated it was celebrated on each recurring occasion by great demonstrations, parades, picnics and speech making were among the many laudable activities—but since the development and popular use of the automobile union men and women have been able to devise ways and means more to their liking for the enjoyment of the holiday.

"The automobile has made it possible not only for the bread winner to participate in Labor Day activities, but the entire family from the oldest to the youngest."

Fitzpatrick goes on to ecstasize about how the automobile affords the working man the opportunity for "three days' recreation and enjoyment out in the country, breathing the pure air and enjoying God's sunshine, getting back to nature, living the natural way intended by the creator of mankind, instead of the artificial way created by man, which results in the housing of ourselves and our families like rats in a trap."

Doesn't this seem childishly pathetic, coming as it does from the ostensible leader of 300,000 workers? One wonders whether Fitzpatrick really believes that the bulk of the workers own automobiles? Does Fitzpatrick forget the problems that face the workers on their 300 or so real labor days? Is there no message from the leader to the workers, on Labor Day, other than that an automobile makes this day worth while?

Incredible tho it may seem, it is so.

Let us now pass on to the Labor Day message of another leader, this time the head of America's organized workers, President William Green. What is his message? It is this:

"Two main issues of far-reaching importance should be emphasized on Labor Day. They are:

"(1) An intensive trade union organization campaign.

"(2) The non-partisan political campaign of the American Federation of Labor."

Only half bad, a progressive one would be inclined to think after seeing this. But reading a little further along would cause him to change his mind, for Green, in arguing for the necessity of organizing the workers, brings forward the remarkable reason that it is the only sure way of maintaining industrial peace. Green does want the workers organized so that they can put up a stronger front to the bosses, so that they can enforce their demands—but so that they will submit to the boss. Unfortunately for Green's wish, and for-

tunately for the workers' interest, organization does not tend in that direction—the Green's leadership certainly does.

In regard to non-partisan political action, Green declares that labor should be sure to vote and vote for candidates who will be loyal to the people! Mind you, not loyal to labor—that would be skirting too close to the edge of a labor party—but to the people. Can a more empty, and illusory and vicious Labor Day message be conceived of?

In the very next column to Green's message we have one from that guardian angel of the miners' union—John L. Lewis. Lewis devotes his space to lamentations over the tendency of the operators to "break their agreements—and to shove the workers backwards and downwards—by wrecking and destroying their only real protectors, the union."

"What good has come of it all?" he plaintively asks. Then answers: "None whatever."

"Let us all hope that next year will see the end of this assault upon the integrity of industry and business. (What the hell does the fader mean by this?) Let us all strive for the attainment of harmony and good feeling in industry."

Lewis is unconsciously frank in this instance. This is precisely what he is striving for in his role as president of the miners' union, and as the be-

trayer of the miners' interests. Lewis is doing his utmost to stake the assault "upon the integrity of (the coal mining) industry and business," by wrecking the miners' union.

There are other "inspiring" messages from the "leaders of labor" contained in this notable Labor Day issue of the Federation News. There is also a summary of the A. F. of L. program, including the "advanced" position it takes on such issues as Communism

in unions, recognition of Soviet Russia, the Labor Party, amalgamation, etc., all of which are "emphatically repudiated, rejected and condemned." Also, on the very last page, we are treated to the sight of Brother Green and a whole retinue of his fellow leaders, grouped around smiling Cal Coolidge and "cordially discussing the problems of labor."

It's a grand issue from cover to cover.

In the Next Issue:

Karl Marx, Personal Recollections by Paul Lafargue. With photographs and illustrations.

A New Generation in the Making by Nat Kaplan. Of particular interest to young workers.

A Lesson from the Holy Scriptures. Humorous drawings and comments on the struggles of the Mexican Church.

"The Scab," a Story by the young proletarian writer Max Geltman. With illustrations.

Tom O'Flaherty begins a series of lively articles on the senatorial slush funds. Illustrated by Hay Bales.

The British Trade Union Congress. An Editorial.

A Sport Column.

Movie and Theater Reviews. Also the third article by Ruth Kennel on the Theater Season in Moscow.

Drawings by Jerger, Vose and Bales.

Poems by Oscar Ryan.

And Other Features.

A WEEK IN CARTOONS By M. P. Bales

